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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

VOL. XVIII NO. 75.— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

300 SOLDIERS ORDERED TO PROCEED TO JAL ALPUR.

—:o:—

Irwin-Sykes Conclave Concludes.

GROWING RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Wholesale Resignations Of Village Officials In Surat District.

ANDHRA & BENGAL PREPARED

16TH DAY OF MAHATMA'S MARCH.

Mahatmaji and his band of Satyagrahis left Ankleshwar for Camp Sajod on Thursday. Addressing the people of Broach Mahatmaji rebuked them for wearing foreign clothes.

Surat District is preparing to receive Mahatmaji and his Satyagrahis. Bardoli Taluka has alone enlisted nearly 500 Volunteers, while the other talukas have also given a good account of Congress activities. Reports of wholesale resignations of Patels come from all over the District.

A Free Press message states that troops have been ordered for Jalalpur.

Mahatmaji in a message to the Hindustani Seva Dal says that "I expect the members of the Dal to stand by me and adhere to strict non-violence."

Bengal means to keep pace with Gujarat. Dr. Bannerjee with 33 Satyagrahis will begin Civil Disobedience against the Salt Tax in Midnapur District.

Andhra has enlisted 500 Satyagrahis and means to start Civil Disobedience on mass scale shortly.

Bombay Congress Volunteers and members of the public were very roughly handled by the Police on Thursday in Girgaum Police Court where they had gone to hear the case of their comrades in the presence of the Magistrates. Further arrests of Congress Volunteers were made for disorderly behaviour.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO SEVA DAL.

CAMP SAJOD, March 27.

Addressing a public meeting this evening, Gandhiji said that if anybody asked him whether he could win Swaraj through Broach District, he would say that if they had to win Swaraj through the help of Broach District alone, certainly it would take time. It was not enough that they should attend meetings or enlist themselves as volunteers. They must also fulfil other conditions such as boycott of foreign cloth, total prohibition, etc.

It was a surprise to him that although they used to grow the best cotton in this District, they used foreign clothes and all their cotton was exported to other places. In Broach he saw that people drank in large numbers. After they had done away with the Salt Tax, it was their duty to see that not a single thread of foreign yarn remains in India. Prohibition will then be taken up in right earnest.—Free Press.

SALT TAX HAS NO PARALLEL IN WORLD.

—:o:—

A Warning To Police Patels.

CAMP, ANKLESWAR, March 27.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here last night and addressed a meeting for a few minutes only, it being rather late than usual. Speaking on the salt tax he said that no where in the world there is such a tax as it is in India on salt and they could do away with it if they worked in co-operation. They must not be satisfied with that alone. If they were successful in it, they must go a step forward and find out such other taxes. He said that if they worked hard they could be able to get closed all liquor shops in the Taluka. He said he was sorry to learn that some Police Patels had withdrawn their resignations. He warned them that they should think hundred times before resigning and if they withdrew their resignations after having resigned, they would be called traitors to their country.

Gandhiji and party left for Sajoo this morning.—Free Press.

MORE VILLAGE OFFICIALS RESIGN.

—:o:—

ANKLESHWAR, March 26.

At a largely attended public meeting held here to-night the resignations of twenty village officers were announced. Gandhiji said he would like to know whether these resignations were given willingly or through pressure whether the resignations were sent to the Collector, whether new village officers had been appointed and whether the people respected the authority of the new village officers.. If the resignations of village officers were not real, if they did not give an impetus to the people, he (Gandhi) considere them as scraps of paper.—A. P.

Bengal Satyagrahis Begin March

—:o:—

BANKURA, March 27.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the first batch of 33 Satyagrahis under Dr. Suresh Banerjea began marching on foot for manufacturing salt at Contai, in Midnapur District. The party will hold meetings 'en route' and preach the message of Mahatma Gandhi. Three cyclist volunteers who accompanied the party will report the progress of the march from time to time.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW PREPARES.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The Lucknow Congress Committee is making vigorous preparations for Satyagraha. Enrolment of volunteers is briskly going on. Mr. Mohanlal Saksena has addressed a special letter to the students exhorting them to join the struggle in large numbers.

Prof. Kriplani addressed the students at a public meeting held here to-day at which a resolution

(Continued on Page 8.)

Progress Of National Pilgrimage.

—:o:—

	Morning	Evening.
Friday March, 28,	(Asvinkumar Rd.)	Umrachhi.
Saturday, March, 29,	Erthan	Bhatgam
Sunday, March, 30,	Achharan	Delad.
Monday, March, 31,	Gandhiji's Silence.	

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

To Return To Bombay To-morrow.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay reached Delhi on Wednesday night and had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the Mahatma's Satyagraha movement.

It is understood His Excellency will be back in Bombay on Saturday morning.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO SEVA DAL

—:o:—

CAMP SAJOD, March 27.

Gandhiji has given the following message to the Hindusthani Seva Dal:—

"I expect the volunteers of the Seva Dal to stand by their pledge of non-violence under every conceivable circumstance." — Free Prses.

SOLDIERS ORDERED FOR JALALPUR.

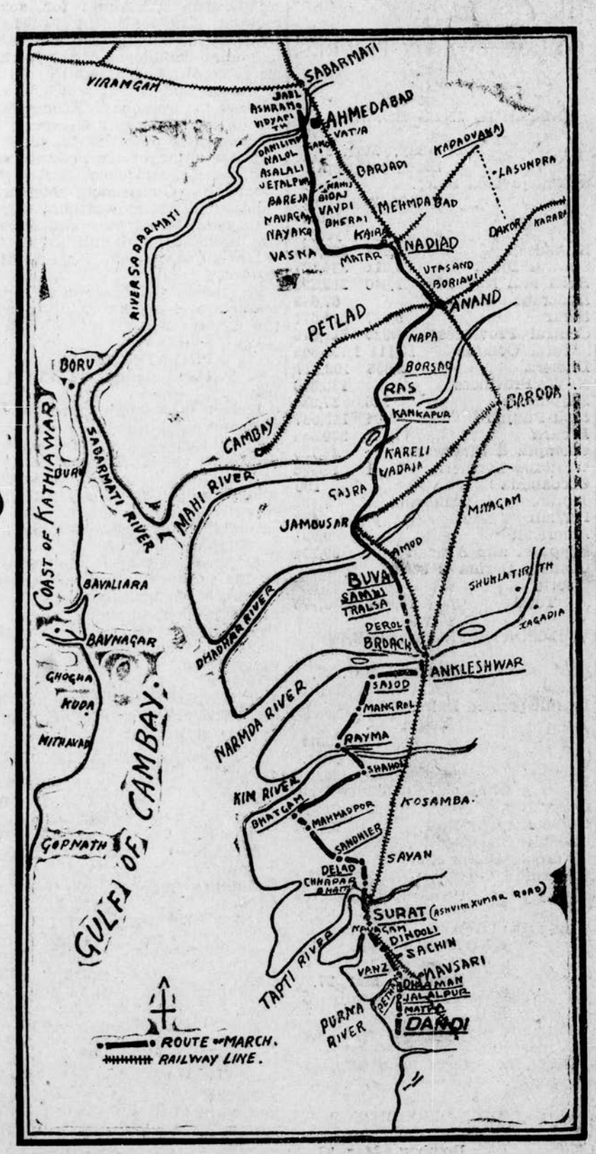
—:o:—

CAMP SAJOD, March 27.

It is understood a detachment of 300 soldiers has been ordered by the Government to Jalalpur and they have reached that place.

Twenty resignations of village officials have so far been announced in Ankleswar Taluka.—Free Press.

ROUTE OF MAHATMA'S MARCH



SURAT PREPARES TO RECEIVE GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

WHOLESALE RECOGNATION OF PATELS

Bardoli Enlists 500 Volunteers For Satyagraha

(From the Publicity Department Surat District Congress Committee.)

As Gandhiji nears the Surat District the people are getting more and more enthusiastic. The persuations and threats of the Mamlatdars and the Assistant Collector, Mr. Almullah, to prevent the Patels from resigning are meeting with a miserable failure. The officials are not able to go about the whole District and persuade the Patels from whom the villagers demand resignation. The people of Bardoli in a meeting of the whole Taluka have decided to boycott all officials. The following Patels have resigned in Bardoli Taluka:—Messrs. Nagarji Patel (Lakhanpur) Nathabhai Patel Pardi (Lakhanpur) Bhimbhai Bhagvanji (Tighra) Nasirghbhti Patel (Ambheti) Nathubhai Patel (Siod).

The total number of Patels resigned in Bardoli Taluka is 52. The following Patels have resigned in Olpad Taluka:—

Karsanji Bhagvanji (Dalod) Ranchhodbhai Icchabhai (Arthen) Gopalji Dahayabhai (Segvar Sadla) Ranchhodbhai Jessing (Mahamedpur) Ranchhodbhai Harkhabhai (Hasanpur) Tavsibhai Amthabhai (Mangu) Manchhubhai Bhagvanbhai (Mirjapur) Kasanbhai Ranchhodbhai (Seras) Nathubhai Bhagabhai (Mulad and Gyaspur) Jivanji Desai (Pinjrat) Jugjivan Dullabhai ((Sithana) Nathabhai Dhanabhai (Kovad).

The Talati of Ichhapore, Mr. Mulchanbhai Motibhai an inhabitant of Saran is the first Talati to resign in Surat District from the Olpad Taluka.

CHANGE IN SURAT PROGRAMME.

The Secrettry of the Surat District Congress Committee saw Gandhiji yesterday and it has been decided that Gandhiji will address a meeting in Surat at Daka Ovara on Tuesday April 1st in the evening. This meeting is specially arranged as it is expected that people from Bombay, Poona and other places will come to Surat to see and hear Gandhiji before he starts Civil Disobedience. Another minor change is that Gandhiji will camp at Sandhier instead of Accharan on the morning of the 30th. Gandhiji will reach Dandi on the morning of the 5th and may begin Satyagraha on the 6th April.

Gandhiji will address meetings at 3 p.m. everyday except Monday in the villages where he will camp.

The following more Patels have resigned in Bardoli Taluka:—

Gokulbhai [illegible] (Pathradia) Nathubhai [illegible] (Tambarva) Vallabhai Patel (Bharampore) Tricumbhai Govindbhai (Kasvav and Dadaria) Gopalbhai Patel (Ruva) Ramabhai Patel (Samthan) Hirabhai Patel (Palsod).

Mr. Narsinhbhai Kalyanbhai who had applied for the Patelship of Dadaria has withdrawn his application. The total number of Volunteers at Bardoli is 435 including 55 women.

Jalalpore Taluka's first batch consists of 25 persons including 6 women.

The "Bardoli Satyagraha" is published daily giving details of the Satyagraha campaign. It is distributed all over Surat District.

The total Satyagraha Fund of Surat District is Rs. 1090.

Arrested Volunteers Refuse To Offer Defence.

FINED RS. 2 FOR "OBSTRUCTION.

Police Asked To Clear Court Room.

MR. VAIKUNTH DESAI ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The Girgaon Police Court was the scene of an enthusiastic demonstration by some national volunteers on Thursday morning which culminated in the order of the Court to proceed against three persons who, it is alleged, were found acting in a disorderly behaviour in the Court room. This is an offshoot of the case in which six national volunteers were arrested the previous evening for obstructing the traffic. The accused were (1 B. T. Desai, (2) Balkrishna, (3) Amritlal Dave, (4) Harchand Ramchandra Bajaj, (5) Dayachand Nihalchand Vora and (6) Shivprasad. They were charged with obstruction at various places such as Grant Road, Lamington Road and the footpath opposite the Portuguese Church, and were placed before a bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, at the Girgaon Police Court on Thursday morning. The accused, after the magistrates took their seats, began to sing national songs. The Magistrates, ordered the Court room to be cleared as it was full of volunteers and other citizens who had come to hear the case most of whom joined the chorus. The police then asked the outsiders to clear out of the Court when there was a pell-mell and many people were handled roughly by the police sergeants and constables and the National Flag which was brought to the Court room was also torn down. Mr. V. A. Desai who was in the Court was also roughly handled by the police. The volunteers and other people began to shout national slogans and one of the accused shouting to the magistrates said: "You being Indian magistrates are you not ashamed to see your brethren being beaten by the police"? For nearly ten minutes the Court room was a cauldron of confusion during which time the volunteers were dispersed by the police.

Mr. Meherally, Captain of the Volunteers complained to the magistrates, that their National Flag was snatched away by the police and that he himself was also assaulted by the police. Some of the volunteers, he said, even were thrown on the floor. He requested the Court to restore the National Flag.

Inspector Lyon stated to the Court that three persons were arrested in the Court room for disorderly behaviour and the National Flag was taken by the police which will be placed as an exhibit. The Magistrates ordered him to restore the National Flag.

Mr. Meherally then complained that the national flag was torn and the pole was taken out of it. It was an insult to the National Flag.

Mr. S. K. Nabiulla, Advocate, on behalf of Mr. V. A. Desai, then complained to the magistrates that his client was roughly handled by the police and that he would take necessary action as legally advised. In the meantime, he drew attention of the Court in regard to the incident.

The case against the six accused was then proceeded with. The accused in their statements characterised the action of the police as illegal. They stated that their arrest was a wanton outrage on their right of freedom of speech and movement. The Magistrates advised the accused to make their statements and not to make comments or preach sermons.

Shivprasad (one of the accused): What I have done, I have done right.

The magistrates then fined the accused Rs. two each which they refused to give. The accused were then given an alternate of confinement till the rising of the Court.

The magistrates in their judgment remarked that they were conscious of the spirit prevalent at present in the country and they could not ignore the fact that law and order was to be preserved by the authorities concerned in the interests of the peaceful citizens.

Inspector Lyon then charged (1) Narbheram Narsidas Modi, (2) B. A. Kamat and (3) Harilal Surajlal Parekh with disorderly behaviour in the Court room. The magistrates said as the case arose out of their order to disperse the crowd, it was better that the case was heard by some other magistrates. They ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail but as the accused refused to give sureties they were ordered to jail custody.

After the Court rose the six volunteers who were released from the Court were taken in a procession to the Congress House.

On hearing of the confusion in the Court, Khan Bahadur Petigara, Deputy Inspector of Police, and Superintendent Guider also came to the Court. A very large crowd had collected in front of the Court.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS

—:o:—

Eye-Witness' Account.

(By Eye-Witness).

"Being conscious of the Spirit at present prevailing in the country we cannot ignore the fact that Law and Order has to be preserved by the authorities concerned", declared their Worships B. S. Turkhad and Jadhavaji Hansraj of the Girgaum Police Court Bench in delivering judgment in the case against the six volunteers of the National Militia on Thursday morning. It is difficult to conceive how the learned Honorary Magistrates could reconcile this declaration with the scenes created by the "Guardians of Law and Order" before their very nose. They indiscriminately assaulted the peaceful and orderly citizens who had gathered in the police court to witness the trial of the Militiamen within the Court premises and in the very It is surprising that such conduct presence of the trying Magistrates of the police did not evoke even a word of protest from their Worships. Here is a plain unvarnished account of what happened at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday morning.

On Wednesday night six Militiamen were arrested. They were to be put up before the Bench Magistrates for trial the next morning. The case being of public interest a

(Cotinued On Page 5.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET, MAY.

New York, Mar. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	15.80
To-day's Opening Rate	15.88
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	15.78
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	3.12
To-day's Opening Rate	3.16
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	3.13
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	Rs. 265

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 3 YEARS THE MUNICIPAL LAND WITH THE GROUND FLOOR STRUCTURE AT THE JUNCTION OF KALBADEVI ROAD AND ABDUL REHMAN STREET, PYDHUNI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site:—

The right to lease for 3 years the Municipal land admeasuring about 240 square yards with ground floor structure at Pydhuni.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Rehem Mansions, Colaba Causeway, next to Hotel Majestic, valuable household furniture such as Oval dining table, chairs sideboard, dressing tables, Chesterfield suites, wardrobes, single beds, writing table, marble top table, teapoys, meat-safe, wash-hand table, glass and crockeryware, folding chair, etc., etc.

The property of P. Cawdell, Esq., of the "Times of India".

Property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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MACISTE
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JUDITH AND HOLLOPHERNES
Drama of love, vengeance and Amazing Thrills!

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SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
DYNAMIC DRAMA
ROLLICKING COMEDY
"LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS"
Sensational Film of the season

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

HESITANT FEELING AND PROFIT TAKING.

Undertone Healthy.

Bombay, March 27

The Stock Exchange displayed reactionary tendency today owing to some profit-taking influenced by uncertainty regarding the Cotton Tariff Bill. It appears that the Bill in all probability will become a law and the much-needed protection to the textile industry particularly in Bombay will have better effect. Of course it will take some time before the effects of the protection will be visible but the operators in Mill Shares seemes to have determined to support the market. There was some profit-taking to-day which caused some weakness. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 793/12 and closed at Rs 787/8. Fazals opened at Rs. 553/12 and closed at Rs. 551/4. There was good demand for Bleachings shares which after opening ot Rs. 107/8 advanced to Rs. 132/8 and closed at Rs. 123/12. Tata Steel shares showed firmness. Hydro shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Bombay Burmas were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 27.

Bombay Dyeing 793, 88, 91, 85, 90, 87
Century 288, 87, 85, 86, 87,
Colaba 131,
Crescent 97, 101,
Fazul 550, 47, 55, 46, 48, 45, 50, 46
Indore 352,
Madhowji N. 26
Nagpur 471, 67
New Great 203, 197, 200
Pearl 288, 90, 85, 88, 80
Simplex 51-14, 50-10, 61,
Swadeshi 390, 85,
Burma 685, 83, 85,
Hydro 1196, 87, 97,
Tram 131,
Deff. 306, 9, 13, 8, 9, 8,
Ord. 48-8, 50, 50-12. 50-10
Bundi 16-6,
Indian 253, 54-6,
Katni Ord. N 177,
Alcock 266, 60-10,

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 27.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 322-8
Apollo 50. nil 3.10 3.14
Veerji [illegible]
256 buy 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 95
Bharat 100 nil, 50.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (250) 787-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil 140
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India, 100, 467.8
Century 100, 286.4
Fazulbhoy 250, 543.4
Crescent 240, 101.4
Currimbhoy 32.8
Dawn 250, 535
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 147-8
Edward Sassoon 100. 200 nil. 65
Elphinstone 100, 6
Finlay 100, 101-4
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 161-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 55, 100, 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc., 125
[illegible] 1010
Indore Maiwa 100 351.4
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
[illegible] 1,560.
Kohinoor 10, 173-12
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 76.4
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 410.
Muthraggas 50. nil. 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil. 56
Minerva 100. nil 45
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 86.4
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 200
Osmanshah. 85 3y 52
Pearl 250, 280
Phoenix 10, 342-8
Premier 10, nil 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil. 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills to 52.
Simplex 100, 61.4
Sholapur 1000, 1535
Sir Shapurjee Bharucha 100 nil. 5/8
Swadeshi 100, 385
Tata Mill 25, nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Shipping 1 000. 810.

BANKS

Bank of India 50, 86.8
Baroda 50, 3 75
Central 25, 15-2
Eastern 25 xd. d 74
Imperial Bank 500, 1260
Imperial P. P. 315.
Union 5 3-2.
P & O Bank [illegible] 42
PAYENT AND MANAGANES
COMPANIES
Burdi Portland 10-8-0 nil xd. 16.6
Gwalior Cement 10.80
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y. 144-6.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 177.8
Katni Def 635

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad [illegible] 781-4
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 86.4
Dhond Baramati 100 2[illegible] 90.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4[illegible]12/6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f. 84.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 60.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60. 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4, 82.
Rajkot Narowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sarkar Shahjahan 100 2-6-91 87
Sind Light 100 5-7 60
Tapti Valley xd. 675
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 7 8y 120.
Surat Electric 50 100 5/6y xd. 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 665.
Bombay Tram Ord. 131-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1197-8
Tata Power 1050, nil. 557-8. 550
Karachi Electricity 100 [illegible] 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Bom 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Mumbai Manufacturing (250) 248-12
New Beral 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 2[illegible] 106 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Life Assurance 40 [illegible] 30.
Empire of India Life 100 50 1725
Hindustan Insurance 10, 15. 8.8
New India Assurance 10, 17.12
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 261.4
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co 50 nil 5
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 186-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil. 20.
Burma F. Corporation 635
Burma Corp. 10, Fs. 9-8.
Tata Engineering 50 181-4
Kamp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8.7
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Ord. 50.8
Tata Iron Def. 308-2
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.12
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55.
[illegible]
Bombay Steam [illegible] 102-8
Kastoorchand [illegible]
Tata Hydro Ord. 1197.8
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8
Assur Mills B 7/8 [illegible]
Tata 1st Pref. 131
Tata 2nd Pref. 67.8
Andhra Pref. 975
Tata Power Pref. 1095
Tata Hydro Pref. 1030

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27.

In the Government Securities market 3 1-2 per cent paper ruled easy in sympathy with Sterling securities. The understone of the market is firm and it seems that prices will improve in the near future. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax)
3 1-2 per cent G P Notes ready Rs. 69/6
3 1-2 per cent Settlement Rs 69/3
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89/12
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 77
4 1-2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 95
4 1-2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs 87
5 per cent 1929-47 War Loan Rs 95/6
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 98/2
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96-8
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103/8
(Income-Tax Free)
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan ready Rs. 100/14
5 per cent Settlement Rs. 100/14
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 100
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100/7
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 101/2
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 102
6 1-2 per cent 1935 B D Loan Rs. 105/3
7 per cent 1931 Mysore Loan Rs 101/12

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 26.

Demand Bills 486.47

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 27.

In responding to irregular changes in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 264|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined. There were small rallies, but the turnover of business is again limited. Our prices are again attractive and indicate small practically little risk to buyers. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	263|12
Broach J.|A.	277|3
Oomra May	227|4
Oomra July	236|4
Bengal May	195|8
Bengal July	202
Broach A.|M. Highe st	265
Broach A.|M. Lowest	262|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, Mar. 27.
March	161.00 plus 3.90
June	167.00 plus 1.50
Sept.	172-80 plus 1.10

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bengal 195 May.
Bengal 202 July.
Broach 264 A./M.
Broach 278 J./A.
Oomra 227 May.
Oomra 236 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bengal	204	199	194	188
Sind	209	204	199	193
Punjab	202	197	192	186
Rajputana	204	199	194	188
Broach		264	261	256
Oomra	234	230	226	222
C. P. No. 1	250	246	242	238
C. P. No. 2	242	238	234	230
Mathia		220	215	210

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

100 G. G. Kesha T. & Co. Khandwa 230
100 Japan T. & Co. Botad 226
100 Ralli Bros. Harda 249
100 Do. Khandwa 222½
100 Patel Cotton Nandarbar 226
100 Moon Mill Sajalpur 250
100 A. Damodar & Co. Shegaon 230
200 Do. Do. 229
100 Langli & Co. Pulgaon 237½
100 Oshman Suleman Barwaha 229
100 Rathi & Co. Indore 229
100 A. Damodar Nandgaon 220
100 K. Devchand & Co. Pandharpur 239
100 Do. Khandwa 221½

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,008	266,699
Central India	3,311	334,121
Barsi and Nagar	1,040	212,259
Hyderabad-Gaorani		67,649
Berar	5,827	574,071
Central Provinces	925	311,076
Total Oomras	12,111	1,765,366
Dholera	2,058	102,377
N.-W. Provinces		135,888
Rajputana	126	37,934
Sind-Punjab	404	142,537
Broach	4,142	230,533
Coompta & Dharwar		44,726
Westerns-Northerns	1	15,396
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,122
Persian		473
American		9,931
Egyptian and African		39,204
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		628
Total	18,842	2,532,725

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 27.
1st Sept. to 20th March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,499	496,000
Japan & China	2,883	906,543
Coast Ports	180	11,120
Up-country by Rail		59,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		99,958
Total	7,562	1,568,785

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Mar. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 493/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 97/ per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

3 Months Discounts 2-7/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2¼ p.c.
Bank of England rate 3½ p.c.
Call Money 5 p.c.
One Month 5 p.c.
Three Months 5 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Old Crop Strong On Covering.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER INDUCE SELLING NEW CROP.

Bombay, March 27.

Yesterday the New York cotton was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being active covering by shorts and favourable weather for the new cotton crop. The market opened at unchanged prices and registered a decline of 5 points during the first half hour. At this level there was considerable covering in near months and prices advanced 33 points over previous closing. During the last hour there was some profit taking which caused a relapse of 13 points. The weather being favourable there was scattered selling. The market closed at a rise of 20 points for near months and a decline of 5 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 16 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points to 15-46c.

U. S. Port receipts were 9000 Bales and exports amounted to 11000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. There was fairly large selling pressure which caused some weakness and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 8-43 and sales totalled 7000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 3 points and Egyptian cotton futures recorded a further rise of 7 to 5 points.

As pointed out yesterday, old crop is shows considerable strength which shows that the confidence is regained. Under favourable weather new crop is neglected, but we are afraid a spell of unfavourable weather or some adverse factor will cause material rise in the prices. We strongly advise purchases in weak markets.

MESSRS. THOS SMITH & CO'S VIEWS.

"Market appears steady due principally to trade demand in old crop. A marked improvement is reported in the sales of yarn and cloth, stocks of which in the hands of distributors are said to be comparatively smaller to meet the present seasonal demand. The World's Spinners stocks of American Cotton are comparatively smaller than last year due to the curtailment in progress for some months. The continued advance in American and British Securities is lending confidence in the intrinsic value of all commodities, chiefly Cotton and Wheat which, according to welknown Economists, are to-day 30 per cent cheaper in relation with other commodities.

So far unfavourable weather reports are conspicuous but the American Government Meteorological long range weather forecasts predict cold wave and stormy conditions along all gulf and South Atlantic Coast from 27th to 31st instant.

We favour purchases in all weak markets and are strongly against the "short" side."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 15.93 (1.50 p.m.)
Lowest 15.55 (10.26 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"New York cables:—Cotton: Increased grain acreage decreased Cotton South-West."

"Alexandria cables: — Cotton understand 30,000 bales will be exported by Government."

Hentz:—"Cotton: Weather less favourable, but crop preparation well advanced, market absorbs realizing remarkably well, old crop months particularly very firm owing to shorts becoming nervous, see no reason for any material decline. Would rather buy on every break."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being active covering by shorts and favourable weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	15.80 plus 20
July	15.78 plus 13
October	15.34 —06
December	15.52 - 04
January	15.56 —05
Middling Spot	16.00 plus 20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 26.

May	15.46 plus 20
July	15.46 plus 15
Middling Spot	15.46 plus 19

New York 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.61
July	15.65
October	15.40

New York 11 45 a. m.

May	15.82
July	15.86
October	15.37

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 26.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.

	Opening	Closing.
March	8.18	8.13—07
April		8.12—06
May	8.16	8.12—07
June		8.13—07
July	8.18	8.15—06
August		8.15—06
September		8.15—07
October	8.18	8.15—07
November		8.17—07
December	8.22	8.18—07
January	8.22	8.19—07
February		8.21—07
March		8.25—07
Middling Spot		8.43—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 26
Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.75—10
Scinde, Fine	5.00—10
Scinde, Superfine	5.25—10
Bengal, Good	4.50—10
Bengal Fully Good	4.75—10
Bengal Fine	5.00—10
Oomra, Good	5.05—10
Oomra Fully Good	5.35—10
Oomra, Fine	5.65—10
Broach, Fully Good	6.05—10
Broach Fine	6.30—10
Broach Superfine	6.55—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.

March	13.35 plus 07
May	13.35 plus 07
July	13.30 plus 05
November	13.20 —
December	13.20 —
January	13.30 plus 13
Sakellis, F. G. F. Spot	14.05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 26.

Chartered Bank of A & C.	£19-1|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£18-3|6.
National Bank	£45-3|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£91-3|4
Conversion Loan	£79-1|8
Indian Loan 3 1|2 per cent	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	£49-1|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£56
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	£65
Consols	£57
War Loan 5 per cent	£103
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	£94-7|8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 27

Castorseeds May: Opening Rs 45/1. Highest Rs. 45/5. Lowest Rs. 44/15. Closing Rs. 45/3

Groundnut seeds May: Opening Rs. 45. Highest Rs. 45/3. Closing Rs. 44/13/6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Bengal	203/215
Mathia	215/225
Khandeish	223/231
Akola/Khamgaon	227/235
Nagpur/Wardha	244/251
Barsi/Kurduwadi	223/230
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/232
Nagar/Vambori	223/229
Purna/Parbani	234/245
Khandwa/Sanavad	230/235
Indore/Ujjain	232/259
Miraj/Sangli	258/278
Coompta	255/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	320/335

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 26-3-30. 1929-30 7847000; 1928-29, 8707000

Receipts Yesterday 26-3-30, 1929-30, 9000; 1928-29 25000

Exports to date 26-3-30, 1929-30, 5807000; 1928-29 6757000.

Stock at Ports 21-3-30, 1929-30, 1924000; 1928-29 1784000

Stock Interior Towns 21-3-30, 1929-30, 1203000; 1928-29 722000.

Stock Liverpool 21-3-30, 1929-30 1002000; 1928-29 1099000.

Visible Supply 21-3-30. 1929-30 4753000; 1928-29 4610000.

Quantity in Sight 21-3-30, 1929-30 13512000; 1928-29 13969000.

Quantity out of Sight 21-3-30, 1929-30 10516000; 1928-29 11615-000.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 26.

Silver declined on absence of support. Very little doing.

Spot	19-7|16
Forward	19-3|8

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84:4:11

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 day Market Loans 2-1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 26.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.38-7|8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.12-1|2
T. T. London on Brussels	24.88
T. T. London on Madrid	39.02
T. T. London Milan	92.39
T. T. London on Berne	25.14
T. T. London on Paris	124.20
T. T. London on Prague	184.25

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 26.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 7-5|6.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 27.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Selling T T 15/ 23/32 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/0 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/13. Mail.
Banks Buying T T 15/ 27/32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/16 1/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos [illegible]/8 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 276.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137.
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank Selling D D 104 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank Selling D D 131 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 11/16, 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/8 27th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 26th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 26th inst
London/Switzerland 25.13 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4.4.10 25th inst.; £4.4.11 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/2 25th inst. 19 7/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 25th inst. 19 3/8 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 42 3/4 25th inst. 42 5/8 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos [illegible] per cent. 25th inst.; 2 1/8 per cent. 26th inst.

London Discount 6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 25th inst. 2 1/4 per cent. 26th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 27.

Khandesh	1,008 Bales.
Central India	3,311 Bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,040 Bales.
Berar	5,827 Bales.
Central Provinces	925 Bales.
Dholiera	2,058 Bales.
Rajputana	126 Bales.
Sind-Punjab	404 Bales.
Broach	4,142 Bales.
Westerns-Northerns	1 Bales.
Cotton	18,842 Bales.
Wheat	6,300 Cwts.
Linseed	21,397 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	494 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	107 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	419 Cwts.
Groundnuts	6,687 Cwts.
Castorseeds	1,626 Cwts.
Rice	13,114 Cwts.
Myrabollams	8,444 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	3,430 Cwts.
Gram	1,866 Cwts.
Joowar	42 Cwts.
Maize	456 Cwts.
Barley	140 Cwts.
Bajree	257 Cwts.
Coal	670 Tons.

LONDON METALS

London, March 26.

Copper Braziers	£92-1|2
Yellow Metal	£87-1|2
Spelter, hard Indian Brands	£16-3|4
Corrugated sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7|8
Tin, English Ingots	£170

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 26

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-7|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard, No. 25.
Java Sugar, C & F. Calcutta, Mar|Apl. per cwt. Sellers 10|1-1|2.
Java Sugar C & F. Calcutta Jul| Sept. per cwt. Nominal 10|4-1|2.
Java Sugar C & F. Calcutta Oct| Dec. per cwt. Nominal 10|6.
Java Suga C & F. Bombay. Mar| Apl. per cwt. Sellers 10|2-1|2
Java Sugar C & F Karachi Mar| April per cwt. Sellers 10|2-1|2.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Mch.	Ranpura ..	ALL	16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£138	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£90
To Marseilles and back	£109	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th Apr.	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	31 st May
Koki Maru ..	21st Mar.	2nd Apr.
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	12th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	3rd Apr.	13th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
26 Mar.	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Aus. tralia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin. ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colomto Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
28 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
29 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
31 Mar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
2 Apr.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
9 Apr.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	16 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8500	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	23000	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22500	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

GANDHI:

HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(His trial—an idealistic policy in the twentieth century.) An address delivered at the opening of the "Conference des Avocats," Paris, by Madamoiselle Juliett Veillier. Price Re. One.

Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi. Vol. I
By Krishna Das. This latest publication gives an insid" view of the Non-Co-operation movement (1921-22.) Price Rs. 3-8.

M. K. Gandhi.
An Indian Patriot in South Africa. By Rev. Joseph J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subs. of "The Indian Review" As. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi.
(A biography and an essay in appreciation). By R. M. Gray and Manilal C. Parekh. Rs. 2-0-0 net.

Mahatma Gandhi.
A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series.) Price As. 4.

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These letters culled from the writings of Mr. Gandhi constitute a document of considerable interest to the student of Indian affairs. Price Re. 1-4 net.

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By Mahadev Desai. The author is Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary. Rs. 2.

Young India.
Reprint from the "Young India" edited by Mahatma Gandhi. It contains also a history of the Non-Co-operation movement by Babu Rajendra Prasad. Vol. I 1919-1922. Price Rs. 4. Vol. II 1924-26. Price Rs. 4. (Please note that a set of 2 Vols. costs Rs. 8.)

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By M. K. Gandhi. Translated from the Hindi by Rama Aiyar, M.A. with an appreciation of the author by Rev. A. J. Holmes, the American Missionary. Price Rs. 0-8-0.

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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

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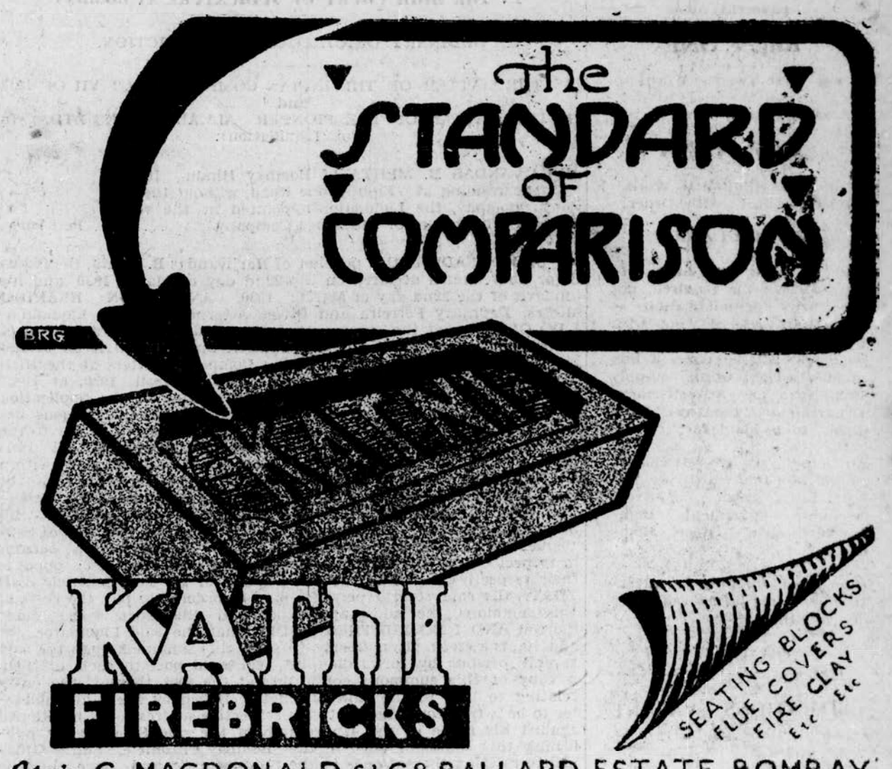

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A B. Com. must be capable of doing general correspondence work also. Apply stating minimum terms to SECRETARY, All-India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.
A 475

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for Dayanand Industrial School Lahore. Pay upto Rs. 100/. One possessing experience of management and suitable technical /qualifications should apply to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing committee Lahore.
A 473

WANTED—A BILL CLERK, two SHORT HAND TYPISTS and a COURT CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Stating experience and minimum salary expected, to Box No. 2469 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R426

WANTED.—A COSTING ACCOUNTANT for European managed Mills to analyse Mill accounts and get out costings for yarn and cloth. Please apply to Box No. 2474, Advertising Department "Bombay Chronicle," sending copies of credentials and stating salary required. No credentials will be returned.
A 444

WANTED for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, following staff free to join immediately:—I WEAVING MASTER, Pay Rs. 300/ to 400/ 4 WEAVING ASSISTANTS. 125/ to 200/ 2 SPINNING ASSISTANT, 125/ to 200/ 2 WEAVING HEAD MUKADAMS, 80/ to 150/ 2 WINDING and WARPING MUKADAMS, 60/ to 100/ 2 CARDING MUKADAMS, 75/ to 125/ 2 FLY FRAME MUKADAMS, 80/ to 150/ 2 DOBBY MEN, 60/ to 100/ and several Weaving Line Mistries who can bring good weavers. Apply stating past experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 2477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" latest by the 5th April, 1930.
A 455

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND 800 Sq. Yards facing two main Roads just near the Ville Parley Rly. Station on the West Side. Apply Box No. 2475 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2267

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No. 21934

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
—:o:—
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS LTD. (In Vol. Liquidation).

HURJIVANDAS B. MEHTA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Liquidator appointed in the voluntary winding up of the above Company ..... Petitioner.

UPON READING the petition of Harjivandas B. Mehta, the Liquidator abovenamed declared on the 22nd day of March 1930, and his affidavit of the 22nd day of March, 1930, AND UPON HEARING Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Liquidator, I DO ORDER that the several persons named in the 3rd column of the Schedule annexed to the said Petition and marked A do attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers taking Company matters at the High Court of Bombay on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) upon the hearing of the application on the part of the said Liquidator that the said several persons being Contributories of the said Company may be ordered to pay to the said Hurjivandas B. Mehta as such Liquidator as aforesaid at his office at Noorani Building, 2nd Floor Kalbadevi, Bombay within 8 days of the service upon them respectively of the order to be made thereon the several sums of money set opposite their respective names in the 7th Column of the said Schedule together with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 17th day of September 1929, being the amount due from the said several persons in respect of the shares of the abovenamed Company set opposite their respective names in the 6th column of the said Schedule AND THAT the said several persons may be ordered to pay the costs of this summons, the said application and the order to be made thereon AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby given liberty to serve this summons upon the said several persons by forwarding by registered post to each of them a copy of this summons containing at the foot thereof the entry relating to him in the said Schedule certified by the said Liquidator to be a true copy thereof to his respective address as mentioned against his name in the 4th column of the said Schedule by publishing this summons once in the "Bombay Chronicle," and a Gujarati translation thereof once in the "Hindustan" and once in the "Jame Jamshed." AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that this order be filed on or before the 4th day of April, 1930.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1930.
(Sd.) C. P. BLACKWELL,
(Sd.) DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidator's Attorneys.

COPY OF ENTRY IN SCHEDULE A REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1 Serial No.	2 No. in the list of Contributories.	3 Name.	4 Address.	5 Description.	6 No. of shares on which moneys are due and remaining unpaid.	7 Amount due on the shares mentioned in the foregoing column. Rs. a. p.

Certified to be a true copy
Liquidator,

THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).
To
Mr. .....
468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED AT ONCE.

CASHIERS:

PROVINCIAL OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 20,000 Pay Rs. 120—10—200 per month.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 5,000. Pay Rs. 80—5—120 per month.

SUB-OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 2,000. Pay Rs. 40—2—60 per month.

Note:—Cash Security shall bear interest at 6 per cent. P. A.

Apply to Dr. SOLTAN MUHD., Secretary,
The Momtaz Bank, Limited,
Ry. Road,
LAHORE.
472

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) on FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
28th March, 1930.
478

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS' CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd Class passengers travelling for distances over 56 miles on this Railway and at 1-1/2 fares to their servants in 3rd Class from 11th to 21st April, 1930, both days inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of Monday, the 5th May, 1930.

Concession return tickets at 1-1/2 fares will also be issued to Inter and Third Class passengers from Bombay to all stations North of Palghar and 'vice versa' from 17th to 20th April, 1930, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon of Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1930.

For further particulars refer to notices exhibited at stations or apply to the Office of the Undersigned

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th March, 1930.
422

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 991 OF 1929.
Re: RUTTONCHAND TULLOCKCHAND MASTER, of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th day of June, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
476

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 244 OF 1930.
Re: Messrs. CHATURBHUJ KALDAS alias CHATURBHUJ KALIDAS, a firm, till lately carrying on business in the LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET and in the MULJI JETHA MARKET, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Debtors.
Ex-parte: Messrs. NAROTTUMDAS DHARAMDAS, a firm. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 26th day of March, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
477

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO 329 OF 1928.

Re: VALABHJI JEKARSON TRIVEDI, of Bombay, residing at Null Bazaar, Bombay.
An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th May, 1930 at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1930
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
A 448

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913

and

In the Matter of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Company, Limited.
The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 10th March, 1930, the High Court of Bombay has directed a meeting of all the depositors of the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and its depositors and that such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which time and place all the aforesaid depositors are requested to attend.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Solicitors of the said Company at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The depositors may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that all proxies are deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, not later than twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., or failing him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Directors of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The said scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors of the abovenamed Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SIREN WHO LOVED HER MAN!

A human story of human people—a picture that will appeal to every father, mother, wife or sweetheart — A dialogue production of amazing power, beauty and charm.

with HENRY DANIEL
Pathé Picture
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561
"Pathe Audio Review",
A magazine in sound colours.
Pathe Super Gazette will also be shown
TIMES OF SHOWING:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m.
on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMENCING FROM

TO-MORROW

A Suresh screen classic

Kindread

OR

the Dust

"MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION"

Suresh Film Company's Attractive Picture.

A photo-drama depicting a tense drama of two souls of the same dust-once bound by an oath of allegiance, of blood relationship set one against the other by a wardazed woman in whose ear Satan in the flesh of her father pours poison of low vulgar morals.

Apply for Booking at Messrs. N. C. MOMEYA & Co., Managing Agents, Suresh Film Ltd., Dadar, Bombay 14.

Beautiful and Attractive plot with hair-raising stunts and extraordinary fights, fine location, etc.

will be shown from

TO-MORROW

AT

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY POSITIVELY
FOR THE
LAST TIME!

Mind you—you will not be able to see such a mighty glorious picture for the next five years!

"NOAH'S ARK"

THE LAST AND THE FINAL TWO SHOWS
TO-DAY AT
6-30; 10 P. M. (S. T.)

Book your seats in advance for to-day's last two shows.

Plan open at the Theatre from 10 A. M. (S. T.) To-day.

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY'S (29-3-30) PLAY WILL BE STAGED ON SATURDAY, 5-4-1930 AT 3 P. M.
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road, BOMBAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 29-3-30 AT 8-15 P. M.
AND
SUNDAY—30-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

Sadhavi Mirabai

Mrs. HIRABAI WILL ACT AS SADHWI MIRABAI.
Owing to special request from the Lovers of Music.

Special Play Special Play
at Bhangawadi PRINCESS THEATRE.
MONDAY, 31-3-30 AT 9-30 P. M.

"SAUNSHAYA-KALLOL"

and

Mrs. HIRABAI'S MUSIC CONCERT

Tickets can be booked at the Bombay Theatre, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

Excelsior Theatre

6.30 and 10 p. m.
The Strangest of all Love Stories:
COME ACROSS
A Universal Picture in 7 Reels.
WITH
TALKING
Featuring an all-Star Cast including the Screen's Fascinating Beauty:
LINA BASQUETTE
and the Popular
REED HOWES

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
A SONG OF LOVERS PUT TO PICTURES.

SERENADE

featuring
ADOLPHE MENJOU
A Love Story Set to Music.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.
presents
"SAFETY LAST"
Booking at Rose & Co.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Far and away the greatest of all Talking, Singing Pictures.

Book Your Seats Early.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, annual general meeting Secretariat. 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Vigilance Association, 7th Annual General Meeting, Secretariat, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 29.

S.S "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 30.

Bombay Suburban Satyagraha Conference Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle West, 11-30 a.m., (S. T.). Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and others to address.

MONDAY, March 31.

Public meeting of women, Jinnah Hall, 3 p.m. (S T.), Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to preside. Pandit Sunderlalji and Maulvi Mohiuddin to address on "Present Struggle."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR LADIES.—In connection with the 63rd Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be a special Divine Service in Marathi for ladies only to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir and will be conducted by Mrs. Sharadabai Naravne, B.A. At 6-30 there will be Bhajan.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Wednesday's figures are as under:—Cases 30; deaths 6; primary vaccinations 37; revaccinations 411.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 20th instant, arrived at Port Said at 2-20 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Sjt. K. A. Parmeshwaram has been duly elected as a president of this ward in the place of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CLASS.—Those who want to join this class are requested to enrolled themself as a Volunteer of Hindustani Seva Dal forms and any information will be at Dadar Khadi Bhundar Kohinoor Cinema building Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. Daily from 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SATYAGRAHA CONFERENCE.—Comes off on Sunday at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Vile Parle.

Muster strong to know everything about Satyagraha.

Prominent speakers: Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Kaka Kalelkar (Gujarat Vidyapeeth) Sjt. Nariman, Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. BYE-ELECTION.—Mr. R. K. Vaidya has offered himself as a candidate at the ensuing bye-election in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Vaidya was a member of the Corporation from 1923 to 1929.

MR. SINGH'S LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Mr. Chandra L. Singh, a citizen of the United States of America who had been to Brazil to investigate the possibilities of the colonization of Indians in that Country is to deliver a lecture on "Brazil and prospects for Indians to colonize in that Country" at the Deccan Merchants Association Hall, Girgaum Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the consuls for Japan and Brazil are expected to attend.

"THE PRESENT STRUGGLE"

—:o:—

Bombay Women's Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held on Monday, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will preside and Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed and Pandit Sundarlalji will speak on "The Present Struggle."

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

—:o:—

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

BOHRAS AND BEARDS.

—:o:—

Excomunicated Briregrooms In High Court.

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court, an application was made by Ibrahim Abdul Karim Kajiji and others, members of the Dawoodi Bohra community, who prayed for an injunction to restrain the Mullaji Saheb (Head Priest) from carrying out his order excommunicating the plaintiffs.

Some members of the reformist group, it will be recalled, went through marriage without keeping beards, and this, according to the Mullaji and the orthodox Bohras, was against the 'Shariat' of their religion.

The bridegrooms, as well as the brides and those who attended such a marriage were recently excommunicated by the Mullaji. They have filed this suit challenging the legality of the excommunication, which is pending in the High Court.

In the meanwhile, they made this application for an interim injunction till the suit is disposed of.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who appeared for plaintiffs asked for adjournment on the ground that he had received defendant's affidavit only the previous day, and he wanted time to reply to the defendant's allegations.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the Mullaji said that on the very face of the plaint, court could not grant an interim injuction. Such an injunction would mean that the plaintiff were to be allowed to enter their mosques and use the burial ground of the community. If, subsequently, the case was decided in favour of the Mullaji, it would turn out that the mosque and burial ground were desecrated by the plaintiffs being now allowed to use them.

Sir Chimanlal pointed out that the High Court in another suit had set aside a part of the burial ground for those who were excommunicated.

The application was adjourned to Thursday next week.

DISPENSARY RAIDS BY POLICE.

—:o:—

Dr. Vaz Arrested And Bailed Out.

The dispensary of Dr. P. C. Vaz, situate at Chira Bazar was raided by the Bombay City Police on Wednesday night, and some cash, marked coins, and satta slips which were found in the dispensary were taken away by the police. Dr. P. C. Vaz and three others who were in the dispensary were also taken to the Princess Street Police Station and released on bail of Rs. 50 It is alleged that the raid was in consequence of certain anonymous letters received by the police.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

7-0 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York closing rates.

11-30 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m. Bombay Cotton Market: Opening rates.

7-0 p.m. Miss K. Lakdavala, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. Himmatram Purshottam, Vocal Music.

8-5 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening rates, Bombay Market closing rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices. Stock Exchange prices.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices; New York opening rates, Liverpool closing (or latest available) rate and Bombay current rate.

9-20 p.m. A Gramophone Interlude.

9-30 p.m. "Our Book Review" by 'Daniel'.

9-45 p.m. Dance Night: The Taj Mahal Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes (relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

CENTRAL SALSETTE TRAMWAY LINE TO CEASE RUNNING ON APRIL 1.

—:o:—

GOVT. CONSIDERING QUESTION OF ITS DISPOSAL.

A Press Note states:—"It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Central Salsette Tramway line, which is being run by the G. I. P. Railway, will cease running on and from 1st April 1930, the date on which the present arrangement with the Railway administration for running the line expires. Government have at present under consideration the question of the disposal of this line."

Currency Dept. Accounts.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd instant:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	180,57,10
Reserve—Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	106,70,56
Gold coin	32,27,30
Silver bullion	2,85,69
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	38,73,55
In England	nil.

ARRESTED VOLUNTEERS REFUSE TO OFFER DEFENCE

(Continued from page 1)

large number of citizens were naturally present in the Court-room including many Volunteers. Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Captain of the National Militia, Mr. G. Viswanath, enrolling Officer of Satyagraha Volunteers, and Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami were there to watch the proceedings on behalf of the accused. Mr. V. A. Desai was also seated along with them. The first case taken up was that of the Volunteers. The charge-sheet was read out to them; but they refused to make any defence.. A statement was, however, put in explaining the position of the Volunteers. Seeing that the accused did not take any part in the trial, the Court recorded the evidence of the police after which the case was held back for orders. In the meantime other cases were taken up. But before doing so the Court wanted the Court-room cleared of the citizens.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.

No sooner was this order issued than there was an electric change in the whole atmosphere. The uniformed police led by the Sergeants began violently to push the peaceful crowd in all directions. There was no occasion for this as the people including the Volunteers had begun to quit the Coutt-room. While this was going on in the visitors' galleries, a police officer approached the place where the responsible Officers of the Congress were seated. They were already on their legs. But that seemed to be no concern of this police officer. Mr. V. A. Desai being the first person in the row, the officer caught hold his hand and haughtiordered him to clear out. Naturally Mr. Desai resented this improvoked insult. What followed was an outrageous scene. Mr. V. A. Desai was seen being roughly handled. Mr. Meherally was violently pushed and beaten. Mr. Viswanath was also similarly treated. Mr. Narayan Swami was literally lifted and thrown out of the Court-room and beaten with a leather- belt.

INSULT TO THE FLAG.

Some Volunteers were dragged out, beaten and kicked. Others were bodily lifted and thrown down the stairs. Even people, who had nothing to do with the Militia, were not spared. At another place the National Flag was insulted. The National Flag was snatched away. This lasted for about ten minutes and a large crowd had by this time collected on the road outside the Court. The Volunteers and the general public, who were subjected to such treatment, deserve to be congratulated on the perfect manner they conducted themselves and on the complete non-violence they maintained in the face of the great provocation.

The Volunteers and others formed themselves into orderly lines on the foot-path. They found that the National Flag was missing. They would not move on unless it was restored to them. Mr. Meherally again went up and after some time came down with the Flag which was torn and whose pole was split. A procession was formed which marched to the Congress House.

After a time Messrs. Meherally, Narayan Swami, Viswanath and others returned with Mr. Abid Ali—went into the Court-room. The case against the Volunteers had come up for orders. The three Volunteers arrested in Court premises were placed before the Magistrates. Bail was offered and refused and they were taken into custody. The judgment was then delivered in the case against the six Volunteers who were fined Rs 2 each or in default imprisonment till the rising of the Court. The Court then rose and the Volunteers were also let off.

INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULT ON CROWD.

—:o:—

Mr. V. A. Desai's Statement.

Mr. V. A. Desai sends the following for publication, under Thursday's date:—

"This morning I was anxious to meet my son who is an advocate and practises usually in the police courts. I was told that he was in Girgaon, and consequently I went to the Girgaon Police Court. He was not there; but I saw Mr. Yusufalli J. Meherally and I wanted to ask him something about a note which I had addressed him yesterday to which he had not replied. Mr. Meherally was busy in the case that was proceeding against five of his volunteers before a Bench of Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj and Mr. B. S. Tarkhad. I was kindly offered a chair, and was waiting for Mr. Meherally being free. I happened to sit immediately behind Sub-Inspector Tawde, who was indulging in abuses of Congress leaders. Inspector Lyons was sitting next to Sub-Inspector Tawade.

When I could not bear the abuses which Sub-Inspector Tawade was indulging in, I protested against these remarks. Sub-Inspector Tawade got very wild and asked me to shut up. In the meanwhile their Worships the learned Magistrates announced that they would deliver the judgment after finishing the other cases. Dr. Jadhavji asked Inspector Lyons to clear the crowd in the Court. Inspector Lyons immediately caught hold of my hand and tried to drag me from the chair. I protested and told him that he was acting under the orders of the learned Magistrate and had no business to push me and assault me as he did. This all happened in the presence of their Worships Dr. Jadhavji and Mr. Tarkhad. I asked Inspector Lyons to take orders from the Court as to whether I should leave. Dr. Jadhavji very politely asked me if I had any case in the court, I said "no," and he requested me to go. Immediately afterwards a sergeant jumped over the railing behind which the public usually sit, and with his stick freely attacked anyone and everyone. I was leaving the Court. A sergeant who was standing near Inspector Lyons ran after me and gave two blows with his stick on my back. Hardly had I gone two steps down, two constables ran after me and Constable No. 2476 caught me by the neck and constable No. 364 gave a blow on my face. This happened when I was midway on the staircase. After constable No. 364 gave men the blow, constable No. 2476 pushed me and I went tumbling to the ground-floor. All along when I was being treated as above, the police were freely using their hands and sticks on everyone and anyone in the gallery. They must have hurt about 150 to 200 people like this without giving any warning whatever.

After going down I finished my business with Mr. Meherally who was marching his volunteers to the Congress House. On my return to the police court two sergeants who were stationed at the gate politely told me that they would not let me go in without the orders of Inspector Lyons. Inspector Lyons was in the police room which was bolted from inside and as no one would answer a knock I had to request Mr. Nabiulla, advocate, who was sitting in the pleaders' room to kindly help me in placing my matter before the learned Magistrates. Mr. Nabiulla requested the learned Magistrates to take a note of all what had happened and of the blows I had received. The learned magistrates kindly did so. Superintendent Guider who appeared at this stage obliged me by giving me the name of the sergeant."

SENSATION IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

—:o:—

Accused Flies At Complainant's Throat.

CONSTABLES' TIMELY SAVING.

A dastardly attack was committed on a complainant by the accused in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday morning. Fortunately the police constables present intervened in time, and saved the complainant from being seriously harmed.

The complainant Abdulla Faraz had lost his coat and chain on the 13th instant. He complained to the police and the accused was subsequently arrested. On Thursday morning the accused was led to the dock by a constable when he saw the complainant seated on a bench. He freed himself from the constable, rushed to the complainant and attempted to strangle him. Three constables immediately fell on the accused and pulled him away from the complainant. When the case of theft came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the accused was asked, if he wished to make a statement to which he replied: "I am a poor man sir." His worship adjourned hearing till the 28th instant to enable the police to find out the accused's antecedents.

KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO CATCH MOVING TRAIN.

—:o:—

Hanuman Moru Pawar, a Hindu, was coming with his family on Wednesday from Chembur to Bombay when at the Chembur station he slipped his foot while climbing the train in motion and sustained injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Dr. Alam Elected President.

CHITTAGONG, March 27.

It is understood that Dr. Mohammad Alam of Lahore has been elected as President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim Political Conference to be held here during the Easter holidays. Several other minor conferences will be held at the same time.—Free Press.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

HOAR & Co.'s

Annual Sale From MONDAY 31st MARCH For ONE WEEK only.

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DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

PROPAGANDA IN DISTRICTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 26.

Most of the Maharashtra Members of the All-India Congress Committee have returned. On their way back they paid visits to Mahatma Gandhi's camps either at Jambusar or at Amod and saw in person the discipline of the volunteers, the enthusiasm of the masses and the general preparation of Gujarat. Messrs. B. G. Kher of Bombay, R. N Mandlik of Kolaba and D. V. Divekar of Poona took the opportunity of seeing the camp at Jambusar, while Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Mr. S. D Deo and others waited on Mahatmaji at Amod and had conversations with him. All the members were very deeply impressed with the whole scene, which was unique from every point of view. Mr. S. D. Deo is visiting the interior of some of the parts of Gujrath.

Propaganda in favour of civil disobedience is going on under the auspices of the C. D. Committee. In the Poona District, at Vadgaon a public meeting was held, in which Messrs. Haribhau Phatak, T. R. Devgirikar and others requested the people to make arrangements for the volunteers that would leave Poona when the signal would be given. The people promised to do the needful in the matter and suggested further that the Forest grievances of the people should also be taken up for Satyagraha. Similar meetings are being arranged in other places. In other districts also such work is begun. Mr. Ketkar and Mrs. Anandibai Joglekar left yesterday for Ratnagiri District which they are going to tour for a week or so.

THE LATE MR. OKA.

Mr. M. P. Oka, an old renowned Sanskrit teacher of the New English School, passed away on the 23rd last. He worked as a teacher for over thirty-five years and naturally had a very large number of pupils. He had wonderful mastery over Sanskrit. The credit of getting the Jagannath Shankershet Scholarship for the N.E. School boys is largely due to him. He was very popular among students.

The "Dnyan Prakash" calls upon the Government to revise the sentence passed upon Mr. Sen Gupta through the High Court even from the legal aspect.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav's son in the Deccan College was attacked by a Pathan when he returning to College in the evening. In the struggle Mr. Jadhav is injured.

The temperature in Poona on Monday last was 102 degs. at the highest and 69degs. at the lowest.

Messrs. Bhonde and Sant who were tried for misappropriation in the Postal Department have been acquitted by the Cantonment Magistrate.

In the School Board meeting, Mr. Rajbhoj proposed a resolution asking for a grant of Rs. 500 for the Depressed Classes Mission. The resolution was simply recorded and hence he walked out of the meeting.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

The Satyagraha Committee met on the 23rd last under the presidentship of Mr. Kamble. It was resolved to start Satyagraha at the Parvati Temple on the 31st, to hold public meetings in different parts for educating public opinion, to give the dictatorship of the movement to Dr. Ambedkar and to give notices to the trustees of the Balbay and Tulshi Bag Temples and to begin Satyagraha at those temples if no response was received from them

MEETING OF YOUTHS.

As decided previously, the meeting convened by Mr. Ketkar of the young advocates of Independence in Maharashtra was held dence in Maharashtra was held yesterday in the Tilak Memorial Hall. Messrs. G. B. Deshpande, D. V. Gokhale, P. K Shiralkar, D. V. Divekar, V. K. Bhave and Mr. Navare of Bombay were present. After a long heart -to-heart talk for the organisation of the youths, it was decided that all should join the C. D. campaign now growing in volume.

Over about hundred prominent signatures, an appeal has been issued by the C. D. Committee calling upon all to enlist themselves as volunteers.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar is expected to return to Poona from Delhi on the 3rd of April.

PICCADILLY REVUE COMPANY.

—:o:—

To Re-open To-night.

Owing to an extraordinary run of bad luck, the Piccadilly Musical Comedy and Revue Company was unable to give any performances on Wednesday and Thursday nights, but will re-open on Friday night with a full programme and full company in a revuesical entertainment called "Safety Last."

To give sympathetic patrons some idea of the difficulties the Company's management has at present to content with, some information on the matter may be of interest. Mr. Bernard Hudson is the victim of an abcess in his ear, which gave trouble on the way out, and is still active. During, and after Monday Tuesday night's performance Mr. Jack Langton was suffering from incipient appendicitis and received medical attention later, there fortunately being no serious consequences at the time of going to press. The pianist of the Company's Band has been unable to appear pending the dissipation of considerable local inflamation set up by the over-vigorous vaccination together with high fever, and the same has been the case with Miss Evelyn Shelley and Mr. Billy Shenton, the light commedian, and eccentric dancer. Mr. Tom Shenton, who preceded the company to the East, stepped into the breach on Tuesday night and helped matters out considerably by playing Mr. Billy Shenton's parts in sketches and concerted numbers, and also doing two of his own.

TWO MORE VICTIMS OF PRIMUS STOVES.

—:o:—

Mr. Athavale's Warning Unheeded !

Two more Gujarati women fell victims of Primus stoves on whose bodies inquest was held on Thursday morning by the Coroner. In the first case, Kundanbai Nagindas (19) residing at C. P. Tank was boiling water on a stove on Sunday last when her clothes caught fire. She was removed to the Harkisondas Hospital. She died subsequently.

In another case, Krishnabai Brijmohandas (20) residing at Warden Road, was pumping a stove on Wednesday afternoon when her clothes flared up and she sustained serious injuries. She was treated by Dr. Rajabali at home but died of shock a few hours after the accident. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to burns in both the cases.

STOP PRESS.

G. I. P. Railway Strike.

—:o:—

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Government of India announce that as only about fifty per cent. of the G. I. P. Railway strikers, excluding workshop hands, have offered to return to duty, they have authorised the Agent, G. I. P. Railway to take the following action:—

1. To proceed to fill permanently all posts vacated by strikers (other than workshop employees at Parel, Matunga and Jhansi) who have not offered to return to duty on or before 17th March. Men on the waiting list will have the first claim to re-engagement. Thereafter vacancies will be filled by selection (to be carried out by the Selection Committees appointed at such centres as may be fixed by the Agent) from all applicants. Selection Committees will be instructed not to refuse to take back into service any former employee wo is an applicant, merely because he went on strike.

2. To give one week's notice to each person other than workshop employee, whose post has been or is now to be filled permanently, to vacate any railway quarter occupied by him and to seek the assistance of a Magistrate of the First Class to secure his eviction, should the quarter not be vacated within one week. The question of the action to be taken in regard to workshop employees is under separate consideration.—A. P.

MEERUT ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

MEERUT, Mar. 27.

Mr. Alauddin Ahmed, Police Officer, Calcutta who assisted in the search of the "Ganavani" Office was cross-examined at length by several accused, when the hearing of the Meerut alleged conspiracy case was resumed to-day. Replying to Mr. Shamsududa, he said that he had no idea before he was called, that he would have to search the place. He did not attend any strike meeting in Calcutta in 1928.

Are you a member of the Police Union, Calcutta:—There is no such Union in Calcutta.

Several documents were put in as defence exhibits by several of the accused including Spratt, Banerjee and Basak.—A. P.

THOUGHTS ON THE KUMBH MELA

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The festival of the Kumbh Mela, held every twelve years and attracting the largest crowd that ever assembles in the world, typifies, for the stranger who is fortunate enough to see it, the soul and body of India, of that people which is a hundred peoples, yet one. The scene which confronts the visitor, as he tops the sandy ridge that separates the river shores from the surrounding country, is that of a desert suddenly peopled. The sun, pallid through a haze of dust, beats threateningly upon an endless vista of temporary dwellings, amongst which the pilgrims in their millions pulsate and subside with the indeterminate movements of cheese beneath a microscope. From far away on the horizon come two gleams of water, one from the left, the other from the right, the holy rivers of Ganges and Jumna, whose union is celebrated every twelfth year by twenty millions of people. Fleets of small boats, loaded to the water-line, dot their sacred bosoms. The apex of the two shores, the actual point of confluence, is hidden by a swarm of humanity, a mere shadow in the distance, beneath whose serried feet land and water have no margin.

Fantastic contrasts meet the eye. Over to the left, the pink iron skeleton of a railway bridge thrusts into the sky. Above it circles an aeroplane, giving ten-rupee trips to view the crowd. Down the great central way, two miles of beaten sand, which leads to the confluence, there lumbers an elephant, resplendent in plush and golden sequins, and bearing aloft three ragged figures, wealthy zemindars, who have momentarily cast aside the trappings of this world. Moving in the opposite direction, a car contains a wealthy lady, who feeds 500 'sadhus' every day. The car is a cheap American vehicle. But above her head an admirer holds a cloth-of-gold umbrella; while another fans her with a peacock fan. In a miserable booth by the side of the central way, a jeweller has set up shop with furniture of solid silver and a chandelier of solid gold. Outside, the 'sadhus' exponents of destitution, clamour for the unwanted anna, exhibiting, if they are fortunate enough, the mutilated stumps of absent limbs.

The noise of a neighbouring gramophone causes a sudden movement in the crowd. A dozen families are diverted from their passage to the bath. The holy men stumble in the same direction. A band of temple priests from Orissa increase the throng. One of them forces his way to the front, where a man is distributing coloured leaflets. Behind him is a stall, adorned with pyramids of lanterns and brass stoves. The priest takes a lantern and examines it. The distributor of leaflets explains the mechanism. The other ponders awhile, holds the glittering thing at arm's length, as though to gauge its artistic effect, then buys it. With a sudden surge, half the crowd follows suit, till the stock is exhausted. One even, with a devil-may-care gesture, purchase a stove. At length they all disperse, bearing, as they continue the pilgrims' ritual, these proud additions to their worldly goods, which will change the face of their every day life when the holiday is over.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 12*

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1930.

GOOD RESULTS.

—:o:—

The preparations for the National Satyagraha to be inaugurated during the National Week are pushed on with vigour in almost every province, Gujarat obviously taking the lead. Accurate and up-to-date information about volunteers enlisted and other necessary preparations is not available. There are still ten days for the inauguration of the campaign and enlistment is bound to be most brisk in these days. The number will rise faster and faster as the struggle goes on. And if Mahatma Gandhi is arrested, it is bound to shoot up to larger proportions—everywhere. Even if he is not arrested the movement will gain momentum daily. Says the "Janmabhumi" with regard to this aspect of the situation: "To arrest Gandhi is to set fire to the whole of India. Not to arrest him is to allow him to set the prairie on fire. To arrest Gandhi is to court a war. Not to arrest him is to confess defeat before the war is begun.....In either case Government stands to lose; and Gandhi stands to gain." And what is the secret of this peculiar situation? Our Satyagrahi contemporary answers: "That is because Gandhi's cause is righteous and Government's is not. The righteous man is never in the wrong. His campaign of Satyagraha places his opponents, not himself in the wrong.....Half the battle is already fought and half the success is already in our hands." Gandhiji himself stated as much when he said that he felt as if God were guiding his movements.

Even those who do not approve of the movement will agree that a most pleasing effect of it is that it is touching the conscience of every class of Indians, is putting it, so to say, upon its honour, and is raising it to a higher level of thought and action. Many who have not so far actively supported the movement passively sympathise with it and at least refrain from attacking it. It is as if they had just a glimpse of the righteousness of the movement and had wished at least to give it an honest chance. Many who cannot join the Satyagraha feel as if they could have no peace unless they did the next best thing, such as replacing their foreign clothes by Khaddar, or financing the Satyagraha campaign, or getting out of the Councils and other similar traps. Even Government have not been perhaps wholly untouched. Referring to the light sentence imposed on Mr. Sen Gupta, Gandhiji says: "Let no one think that lighter punishments are being awarded or I am being left alone because the Government is afraid of anything. The real reason is deeper and perhaps creditable to the Government. They are ashamed of punishing people for holding opinions and publicly expressing them.....This reluctance or even incapacity to punish heavily or even to prosecute in the absence of violence is an eloquent tribute to non-violence." We hope the compliment paid to Government is deserved. In any case Gandhiji is profoundly right in stating: "He who runs may see that if the campaign that has hitherto remained wholly untainted by violence retains its character, victory in the near future is a certainty. Not only will the salt tax go, but the other difficulties in our progress towards Swaraj will also vanish like smoke in the pure air of non-violence." We most fervently hope neither impatient Indians nor the Government will do anything to disturb the present atmosphere of non-violence.

One of the most wholesome effects of the Satyagraha campaign is that it is drawing closer together the various parties and communities in the country. In the Punjab, Bengal and Maharashtra party feuds have nearly ceased and have given place to earnest co-operation in furthering the Satyagraha. Muslims who were for some time misled into staying away from the movement are now steadily joining it or sympathising with it. So far as Bombay is concerned, all the 20 new volunteers whose names appeared yesterday in our columns were Muslims. This is not the first batch of Muslim volunteers nor is it going to be the last. Gandhiji hopes that Maulana Shaukat Ali will soon be by his side. An exemplary Satyagrahi, Gandhiji is prepared to concede to Muslims all that they want. Similarly a Muslim Satyagrahi would think it a shame to ask for his community anything that is not consistent with the interests of the country or its other component communities. The fact is that the movement of Satyagraha by intensifying the feeling of patriotism is killing the spirit of communalism. And the victors in the Satyagraha can have little difficulty in adjusting communal claims at their Peace Conference.

FROM PRECEDENT TO PRECEDENT.

—:o:—

We congratulate the Government of Bombay on having awakened to the fact that the economic condition of the Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas of the Kaira District "appears to be unsatisfactory" and that "it is possible that they may no longer be capable of bearing the existing assessment without a strain on the cultivators." They, therefore, propose to institute an inquiry as to whether the current settlement rates, which have been levied in these talukas since 1918-19 and have been guaranteed for a period of 30 years, are suitable in the conditions now prevailing. Government have accordingly appointed a special officer, Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S. to make the inquiry in the coming autumn. As a matter of fact, the economic condition of the people of the talukas was about as bad ten years ago when the present settlement rates were fixed. The cultivators were subjected to an excessive demand all the same, with the result that their never-ending load of debt has grown enormously heavy despite occasional remissions and suspensions of revenue. But the spirit of self-assertion was not then so common as it is now and the triumph of Bardoli has no doubt heartened the people. And the inevitable triumph of Matar and Mehmedabad will hearten the people of other talukas which are as badly off and which only need organisation. The "Times of India" commenting on the decision, writes: "There will, no doubt, be attempts to link up this action with Mr. Gandhi's salt and civil disobedience pilgrimage in Gujerat, but those who do so must conveniently ignore the whole previous history of the affair." The "Times of India's" bluff and misrepresentation cannot unmake history. The officials concerned know only too well that it is because Mr. Vallabhbhai undertook to champion the cause of the peasants that this enquiry has been ordered. It may also be inferred that the winning of justice in the sphere of land revenue will strengthen rather than weaken the campaign against other injustices. Thus is Swaraj evolved, from precedent to precedent.

THE CONUNDRUM.

—:o:—

Greatly to the distress of the "special correspondent" at Delhi of the "Times of India" Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, became "seriously angry" during the lively sallies in the Assembly on Wednesday, made against the Government policy in regard to their Cotton Bill. He had reason to be. He had to answer a conundrum opportunely put to Government by President Patel and he had to make a laborious attempt, which proved unsuccessful, to convince Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Neogy, Dewan Chamanlal and others that no suggestion whatsoever regarding Imperial Preference emanated either from the British Government or "from any representative of British industry" To the latter charge he gave "a most categorical" denial; the Patel conundrum he thought it wise to leave unanswered. But the poser put by Mr. Patel must be answered by the Government benches. Mr. Patel asked: "Are the Government responsible neither to the House of Commons nor to the Assembly?" And with devastating sarcasm he added: "They cannot be irresponsible altogether." We are afraid they are as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out some years ago in an illuminating analysis of the position of the British bureaucracy in India.

POLICE & THE PUBLIC.

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere accounts by Mr. V. A. Desai and an "Eyewitness" of what happened in and outside the Court-room of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum before whom six volunteers were placed for trial. The statements made by them regarding the conduct of the police seem incredible and in the interests of the reputation of the Bombay Police as well as of the public, the Commissioner of Police should institute an enquiry into it and see that those who are found to have abused their powers are severely dealt with. The Magistrate's order for clearing the Court-room did not justify the use of violence against peaceful citizens who had assembled there unless the latter refused to obey the order to leave the room. From all accounts that we have received it seems the conduct of the police was amazing. This is not the first occasion recently when complaints have been made against certain members of the Police and it is time the Commissioner of Police took disciplinary measures to prevent the repetition of incidents that mar the good relations that exist between the Police force and the people in this City.

BOMBAY PUBLIC ACTIVITIES FUND.

—:o:—

More Light.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reply to "Audax's" letter appearing in your issue of the 27th instant, I venture to state on authority that the residuary finances of the Punjab Relief Fund, amounted at the time they passed under the control of a Committee consisting of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Ratansi Morarji, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. U. K. Trivedi (since deceased) to securities of the face-value of Rs. 48,700 on September 21, 1922. On August 13, 1929, there stood to the credit of that Committee an accumulated interest of Rs. 11,653. In pursuance of the wishes of the Committee to utilise the interest for "political purposes" this accumulated interest was on 24th August, 1929, handed over to the Managing Director of the "Indian Daily Mail" by way of subsidising the paper. This is the plain story and "thereby hangs a tale".—Yours, etc.,

SIMPLEX.

March 27.

TRUTH & THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

BASELESS ATTACKS ON MAHATMAJI.

(BY REGINALD REYNOLDS.

The new editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" and his minions have lost no time in getting in motion a vigorous campaign of falsehood against the Congress.

This was to be expected; and we hope the Government is proud of its allies and their methods.

So far as I was concerned, the point was decided when "Scrutator" (that bland, Olympian observer of our little human destinies) devoted half his page on March 25th to the gentlemanly occupation of slinging mud at Mahatma Gandhi.

It is hardly to be supposed that any sane person would take "Scrutator's" word against Mahatmaji's if he had to choose between them on a point of honesty and accuracy. But as the anonymous sage has chosen to label his inventions with the alluring title of "Secret History", it may be desirable to have the known facts clearly re-stated.

STRAIGHTFORWARD ATTITUDE

Mahatmaji's position was from the first perfectly clear. He desired an amicable settlement with the Government and was in favour of the conference, BUT ONLY ON THE MINIMUM CONDITIONS LAID DOWN IN THE DELHI MANIFESTO. His attitude never changed. From the first, he was not optimistic of the acceptance of the manifesto, but right up to the end he was determined to leave no stone unturned in the effort to secure a friendly and honourable agreement. That was the reason for his participation in the conference of December 23rd.

However "Scrutator" knows better. He insists that Gandhiji and Motilal Nehru both "changed their minds" at some point; and in order to prove it he has concocted a silly story about Pandit Motilal yielding to his paternal affections. The statement is offered without any pretence of proof, and may be refuted with contempt.

BASELESS ACCUSATION.

But if Mahatma Gandhi did, indeed, change his mind, why are we not offered any evidence? Why are we not confronted with glaring contradictions from the pages of "Young India?" "Scrutator" knows too well that no such evidence is forthcoming; so he mutters something about "secret history" and endeavours to appear like a man who could tell us a thing or two, if he had a mind.

We will suppose, however, that (contrary to his invariable practice) Mahatmaji, after his alleged change of opinion, refrained from giving open expression to the fact. Does "Scrutator" suggest that in all the conversations Gandhiji had during those weeks with his friends and companions, he deliberately deceived us in this matter? And is this third-rate journalist asking his readers to believe that he, from his Olympian heights, observed changes in the Mahatma's mind which were invisible to those who were living with him?

FABRICATIONS.

We come next to the conference with Lord Irwin. This is where "Scrutator" shines. As the world in general is ignorant as to what happened on December 23rd, "Scrutator" has here a CARTE BLANCHE, and he has filled it in entirely to his own satisfaction. Those who care to believe his fabrications are welcome to them; but when the truth is known they will be disillusioned. It will then be seen that the outstanding feature of the Delhi Conference was Mahatmaji's refusal to discuss any minor considerations until the main point, regarding the function of the Round Table Conference was settled in agreement with the terms of the manifesto.

"Publish the notes," says "Scrutator". But meanwhile he constructs his falsehoods on the sure foundations of public ignorance; and having found here his strongest point, begins mud-slinging in earnest, "Mr. Gandhi did not play the game," he says; and later "the two Congress leaders were guilty of something which is very close to political treachery."

One would have thought that "political treachery" was a term more aptly applicable to those who abandoned the manifesto in which they had joined than to those who held to it. But when one has no arguments to offer, one dirty name is as good as another to hurl at one's opponents.

IGNORING VITAL DISTINCTION

"Is Mr. Gandhi something sacred in this country, that he must never be attcked or criticised?" asks "Scrutator". It seems almost too elementary to retort that there is a distinction between criticism and mud-slinging; but perhaps "Scrutator's" education did not include such trifling discriminations.

Further discussion of the matter is surely unnecessary. I have spoken strongly, and offer no apology for referring to a spade as a spade. If the public, from its knowledge of Mahatmaji's career, and character, thinks that he is a deceitful and treacherous person, it will doubtless swallow with gusto the excretions of the "Daily Mail." "Scrutator" must fill his page; and in default of better material he is welcome to avail himself of all the sweepings of the gutter. But the policy of Mr. Wilson and his satellites may well lead some to wonder whether they can any longer dirty their fingers with the "Daily Mail".

INDIA AND FISCAL AUTONOMY.

FARCE OF A "CONVENTION."

(By M. C. Chagla.)

When one talks of a Dominion enjoying Fiscal Autonomy one understands by it that the Legislature of the dominion has full and untrammeled power to impose duties and if necessary raise a tariff wall against foreign and even British goods. This power the Legislature exercises through an Executive responsible to it.

EVERCHANGING PHRASE.

If a politician wishes to think and speak coherently and with precision he should always avoid the temptation of giving to a political phrase different connotations in different contexts. A long suffering and highly credulous political world of India was for a long time led to believe that when British statesmen both in India and England talked of Dominion status they meant the status and the rights that Australia and other Dominions enjoy. But with that brusqueness and lack of tact which are qualities so peculiarly his own Lord Birkenhead let the cat out of the bag when he explained that "Dominion Status" was an ever-changing phrase with no fixed constitutional implications; and it required all Lord Irwin's honesty and courage to induce the Labour Government to make it quite clear what the goal of British policy in India was.

POLITICAL PERSIFLAGE.

Attempts are now being made to create an impression that India enjoys fiscal autonomy. Sir George Schuster made great rhetorical use of it: Mr. Wedgwood Benn placing his hand on his heart throbbing for India's teeming and silent millions talked in the House of Commons of his defending India's fiscal rights; the table of the Legislative Assembly was made to groan under the burden of the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to show that the British Government declined to interfere with India's autonomy in fiscal affairs at the dictation of British interests. It is necessary to dispel this cloud of political persiflage to let in a little of the light of stark and unadorned truth.

The Joint Select Committee in its report said: "In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference in this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." This is the famous convention which is sought to be magnified into India's charter of fiscal autonomy.

IRRESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE.

The first thing to be noted is that under our constitution the Government of India is an irremovable executive. It is an executive which is almost always in a minority in the Assembly and is being frequently defeated in the day-to-day working of that House It is therefore only when Government can prevail upon a hostile majority to see eye to eye with it as to what India's interests are in fiscal matters that the convention would come into operation. In practice what this would amount to would be that Government would formulate certain proposals and tell the Legislature that it must accept them: on such acceptance the British Government acting

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

An Appeal To Women.

We cordially commend to the women of India the appeal, printed elsewhere, issued by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay. At a time when all over the country the atmosphere is charged with the spirit of patriotism, the appeal, which is only a version of Mahatma Gandhi's call to the country, should speak for itself. It is literally true that the opportunity for service given by Gandhiji to millions in the country is unique in the history of the world, and it is even more so to women. For, as the appeal says: "In no age of the history of the world, in no national struggle of any people has so vast a track been opened out wherein women may march in their millions to vindicate the sacred rights of freedom side by side with men. Hitherto all struggles of the peoples of the earth have been so moulded that the women have only agonised over the death and destruction of their fathers and husbands, sons and brothers, far from the plains from slaughter. Mahatma Gandhi with the help of our ancient land is creating to-day new values for all mankind." We trust there will be a prompt and rousing response to the appeal.

A Fair Compromise Proposal.

In a statement on the Nasik Satyagraha Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar and Mr. B. V. Dhadphale, give a first-hand report of the Satyagraha and observe: "Our own view is that this movement has not come a day too soon. It is being carried on in a perfectly non-violent and legitimate manner." We are also told in the statement that the Satyagrahis, though prepared to carry on the campaign "till the last man and the last rupee is spent," are at the same time willing to accept a compromise "on the footing that they should be allowed to do 'Darshan' from any distance which may be prescribed in the case of the so-called touchables, but the limit must be common to all." This is a fair compromise proposition, which the local Sanatanists will do well to accept. It will be remembered that a similar proposal was made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar with reference to the Parvati Temple Satyagraha at Poona and was accepted by many Sanatanists but rejected by the Temple trustees.

Mockery of Representation.

At the eighth annual meeting of the League of Nations Union (India)—at which Sir William Birdwood, presided—Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the first Indian who led the Indian Delegation to the League—but an official under a Government not responsible to the people—said that one of the experiences which he "remembered with pride" was the universal grratification with which the Indian leader was received by the representatives of all the fifty or more nations that sent delegates to the League. How much more would those delegates rejoice if the Indian delegates were, like them, true representatives of a free country?

Paying For Others.

Sir Mahomed admitted that by comparing India's financial contributions to the League with the practical benefits so far derived by her, "the return was incommensurate with the outlay". But he comforted himself with the thought that "the value of great movements of human spirit and human thought was beyond the range of the balance sheet." When India has no free choice in the matter, some at least would be content with that sort of philosophy. But what is the greatness or the justice of a movement that makes the poorest people pay nearly the most for the benefit of the ruling nation? Less explicable is the remark of Mr. Chatterji who said at the meeting that "the spirit of nationalism in India was one of the great hindrances to the idea of the League." The slave mentality that is responsible for such a view deserves to be pitied. The very idea of internationalism presupposes nationalism. Else, there would be no such thing as a League of Nations.

The Charge.

Judge: "What's the charge against this young man officer?"

Officer: "Driving while in a state of extreme infatuation, your Honour."

WORLD OF SPORT

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Chances Of Favoured Horses.

(BY "PILOT")

Liverpool will be the "Mecca" of English racegoers to-day. The stage is set for the Grand National, the Blue Riband of National Stunt Racing and nearly two score horses will attempt to go over the redoubtable Aintree Course—reputed to be the surest and most searching test for a good jumper. Not many will go round without meeting with disaster for even the safest jumper comes a "purler" at some of the big obstacles and the dreaded Becher's Brook and Valentine's Brook bring down many of the runners. Riderless horses constitute a great menace to the others in the race and many a good horse has had his chances spoild by one of these who have "come across" at a critical moment.

The course is a long one admeasuring 4 miles, 856 yards and it is remarkable that some of horses have covered this distance with the many cruel obstacles inside 10 minutes.

A record for the course was set when Ascetic's Silver returned 9 min. 34 2/5 secs. away back in 1906. In more recent years Jack Storner made 9 min. 36 secs. in 1926, his rider Watkinson dying a few days after this triumph over the Aintree Course.

Poethlya is the only horse who has won the National in two successive occasions though his 1918 triumph was a substitute race—the "War National" chase race run at Gatwick.

It is very rarely that the favourite triumphs in the big Steeplechase because more often than not he meets with more than his fair share of the bad luck.

Grakle and Gregalach have been at the head of the betting since Easter Hero was scratched.

The former is owned Mr. C. R. Taylor and will be ridden by Piggott who is at home over the course. An eight years old boy gelding son of Jackdan he fences well and with reasonable luck should be taking a hand in the fighting. Gregalach who will carry the colours of Mrs. Gemmell has had some strange adventures this season. He was suspected to be the victim of "dope" in a recent essay but has evidently found favour again. The field also includes Donzelon and Savernake who have run over the flat in former seasons. It is not difficult to forecast the winner of a race in which chance plays so great apart. I shall however, have a shot and place them.

GRAKLE	1
SHAUN GOILIN	2
GREGALACH .....J	3

May Crescent the upset.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

—:o:—

Second Day Results.

LANG SPRINGS BIG SURPRISE.

The following are the results:—

THE NEW-COMERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Jewcser and Yussuff Khalid's YOUNG AVAR, 8-6, Obaid 1
Mr Syed Mahmood bin Ali's ELWARDH, 8-4, Duckenfield 2
Mr A M Ahmed's RAINBOW, 9-0, C Hoyt 3
Mr M Talib's Yebrin, 8-3, Thompson 4
All ran.

Won by neck, 3/4 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-4; Places Rs. 3-4, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4-12.

THE PRAYAG PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED INDIAN, 8-1, Brace .. 1
Mr H F Hawa's NEWFOUNDLAND, 8-7, Obaid 2
The Chief of Miraj's (Jur.) JALAL, 8-9, Barnett 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Yafar, 7-6, S Black 4

Not run:—Malik Beg 8-6, Hamdani 7-12 and Quicksilver 7-9.

Won by neck, 1 2 length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-12; Places Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 9-4.

THE PRAYAG PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr H M Mahomed's COLLECTOR, 7-13, S Black 1
Mr Syed Saleh's VALENTINO, 8-2, Obaid 2
Mr M C Patel's MOLLY KING, 8-8, Howell 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Herbert, 8-2, Rankin 4

Not run:—Mint Master 7-8.

Won by 1 length, head, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 53 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5-8; Places Rs. 2-12, Rs. 8-12 and Rs. 7-12.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. R. J. Talib's JEWEL 8-4 C. Hoyt 1
H. H. Maharani of Kolapur's BAJI 7-12 Barrett 2
Mr. A. R. Obaid's ROLLS ROYCE 8-10 Obaid 3
H. H. Mtharaja of Kolhapur's TIMIAT II 7-12 Brace 4

Not run—Raddam 8-10, Waalim 7-12.

Won by Hd., 1. 3/4. Time 1 m. 55 secs.

Tote Win Rs. 5-1/2 Places Rs. 2-1/4 Rs. 3 and 8-1/4.

THE SHRI AAISAHEB MAHARAJ CUP.—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LANG 8-6 Brace 1
Mr. N. Mathrada's MUJAMA'A 7-13 A. Clarke 2
Mr. Khalil Esmail's BULBUL HAZAR 7-2 Ashwood 4
All ran.

Tote Win Rs. 108-1/2 Places Rs. 23 Rs. 10-3/4 and Rs. 22-1/2.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. McElligott's MILLTOWN (9-5) C. Hoyt 1
Mr. L. H. Hewitt's FOUR SQUARE (8-3) Howell 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ECLAIR (9-1) Obaid 3
Captain Stanley Wilson's TINDER GEE (9-4) Townsend 4
All ran.

Tote Win Rs. 7. Places Rs. 3, Rs. 3-1/2, and Rs. 4-1/2.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

—:o:—

Two B. B. & C. I. Ry. Teams Victorious.

Two B. B. & C. I. Railway teams proved victorious on Thursday. The team from Santa Cruz, which included many old stagers, was the more attractive side to watch, and scored a runaway victory by 10 goals to 1 against the Tivimnenses Sporting Club. The railway forwards showed superior dash and opportunism. Pearson was in excellent form and accepted three scoring chances. The defence made the mistake of feeding the left inside most of the time, and although Singh is a dashing player, he was unlucky with his shooting. Muller was rather selfish and lost several chances in the circle by his dribbling tactics. Willis and Millan the wing men, both played a fast game and got goals for their side.

The railway defence is not very reliable. Corr was extremely hard-working, but the others did not feed their forwards judiciously. At half time the score was 5 goals to nil in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. In the second half the railway had most of the play, but their defence fell once when Jack Lewis broke through for the Goan team. The railwaymen added five more goals before the final whistle, Singh's scoring effort being particularly clever.

In the reply between the B. B. & C. I. Railway Headquarters and the Catholic Youth Association, the railway side infused more pep into their play and won by 3 goals to 1. Gilbert notched two goals and Rane one for the railway, whilst John D'Souza obtained one for the Catholic Young Men.

The teams were:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, SANTA CRUZ.

D'Silva Goal:—Florry and Corr Backs: Spilling, Sequeira and Page Halves: Millan, Pearson, Muller, Singh and Willis Forwards.

TIVIMNENSES SPORTING CLUB.

D. Pereira Goal: B. Falcao and Ambrosa Backs: John Lewis, P. Lewis and M. Pereira Halves: D. D.Lima Jacob D'Souza, Rangel, Jack Lewis and S. D'Souza, Forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Lees and Lily.

To.Days Match:—

5-30 p.m. Bombay City Police vs. Eastern Telegraphs.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 27.

The cuts moved this morning under the demand Agriculture to enquire were as to why recommendations of the Agricultural Commission has not been given effect to and to call upon the Government to give immediate effect to them. On the assurance of the Minister-in-Charge, that the Government is giving due consideration to the recommendations, the cuts were withdrawn. Many members criticised the general agricultural policy of the Government. The demand for Agriculture amounting to Rs. 19,77,300 was then granted.—Free Press.

Mr. J. C. Mukherji, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, whose term of service expires in May next, was re-appointed in the same capacity on Rs. 2,000 monthly salary with Rs. 200 house allowance for three and a half years from May next at a meeting held this evening in camera.—Free Press.

"SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

the meaning of the passage that Indian shall have the same liberty as Britain, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, etc. (Unofficial cheers).

Sir George Rainy: I am explaining. The position is that the convention that the Secretary of State shall not exercise control comes into operation as long as the Government of India and the Legislature are in agreement. As soon as there is difference between the Legislature and the Government of India, the convention ceases to operate and the Secretary of State rebukes control over the Government of India and they are responsible to him.

MR. BENN HASN'T PROMISED ANYTHING NEW.

When Mr. Wedgwood Benn referred to the Tariff autonomy, he made it clear that he was referring to what has been the practice during the last ten years. He was not, therefore, referring to anything new. The Government of India have framed their proposals. They can only use persuasion to secure the consent of the Legislature. If they do not succeed, then they revert to the position in which the Convention is not operative. Any other course would be abdication by the Government of their responsibilities. "I would ask the House to remember that the atmosphere of too much suspicion is calculated to cloud judgment and prevent correct apppreciation of the position."

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to vote and declared carried by the President.

To some members who asked for a division, the President said that division could be taken on other motions coming before the House.

Pandit Nilkantdas rose to a point of order on the ground of the denial of Tariff autonomy, but the President ruled that no point of order was raised.—

Mr. Satischandra Dutt moved an amendment that clause 2 be omitted which involved the deletion of the principle of protection. He said no positive case had been made out for giving further protection to Bombay Mills and it was also not certain as to whether with this protection the Bombay Mills would be in a position to recover their lost ground.

Sir Hari Singh Gour rose to reply to some observations of the Commerce Member regarding the principle of protection, but the President said that the principle had already been accepted. The amendment was then put to vote and lost.

GREY GOODS PROTECTED.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty then moved his amendment which incorporated plain grey goods in the class of special protestion. He said he had not sought to abolish differentiation in one particular class of goods, that is plain grey goods. His reason for it was that grey goods which were produced in abundance by Indian mills came in severe competition with similar goods from other countries. He therefore could not see why this class of goods should be exempted from special duty whatever the country of origin might be.

Pandit Malaviya then moved his amendment seeking to impose 15 per cent ad valorem on all cotton piece goods. He said his amendment raised the question of the amount of protection to be given to the cotton industry. He averred that their hearts moved deeper and more sympathetically with Capital and Labour than those on the Treasury Benches. But the question was what should be the nature of the protection? He had listened to the speech of the Commerce Member with all attention, but he was sorry to find that he had not touched any points raised by Mr. Birla. He had not shown why the Government of India was adamant to the provisions of the Bill.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

Continuing, Panditji said the Government of India had framed their proposals and after months of consideration and comparing of the situation in India and England, those proposals were communicated to His Majesty's Government who in their turn communicated their view on the Bill. The Government of India applied again to His Majesty's Government, reasoned why the duty was raised and he could not understand why after that state of conviction had been attained, the proposals were modified in favour of Lancashire. No explanation had been given why the Government modified the proposal.

Sir George Schuster: I have already explained in my speech.

Pt. Malaviya: I listened carefully to the Hon. Member's speech and I am constrained to say that is no explanation at all.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya reiterated that the Government offered no explanation as to why they changed their original proposal of 15 per cent all round and three and half annas on grey goods.

ALREADY EXPLAINED.

Sir George Schuster rose and said I have explained to the Hon Pandit how the change came to be made. The Millowners had demanded 20 per cent and three and half annas. The question of 20 per cent was already there. The Government had, however, to consider if the 20 per cent all round was justified and if it was not justified all round then whether there could be any method by which it could be restricted to the extent actually necessary to protect the industry.

Pt. Malaviya: The fact remains that the Government had considered all the arguments and rejected the Millowners' demand and decided upon the 15 per cent and 3½ annas. How did the receipt of a telegram from His Majesty's Government suddenly justify the imposition of 20 per cent duty on non-United Kingdom manufactures?

INDIA'S INTERESTS ONLY.

Sir Schuster: The influence of the telegram of His Majesty's Government set the Government of India to review the whole question and to frame their present proposals in the best interests of the industry and consumer. No final decision htd been taken then.

Pt. Malaviya: What was the element of finality which was lacking in the proposal which the Government of India made originally to the Secretary of State? Does the Finance Member seriously suggested that they submitted the proposal to the Secretary of State with reservation in their mind, that they would change the proposal even if they did not receive any representation from His Majesty's Government?

The President at this juncture interposed and remarked that where there was a difference of opinion over a particular matter, the best course was that the document in question should be produced so that doubts may be set at rest. He could not agree to the exchange of remarks across the benches.

PRODUCE THE DOCUMENT.

Pt. Malviya: I thank you sir. I hope the Government would produce the document.

Sir G. Rainy: I have already stated, sir, that I cannot add to the correspondence already placed on the table of the House.

SCANDALOUS AFFAIRS.

Pt. Malaviya: I cannot think of a more scandalous state of affairs than that servants of India should refuse to produce documents when demanded in the interests of the happiness of millions of people (Cries of Shame).

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya asked does the Finance Member still contend that as soon as the telegram was received from His Majesty's Government, the Government of India suddenly found that the interests of India demanded their present proposals. He paused for an answer.

Sir Schuster: It was understood, sir that you did not want words to be exchanged across the benches.

President: I still think that the way is for the document to be produced. (Unofficial Cheers).

Pt. Malaviya: Failure to produce the document must be presumed as evidence against the party who refused to produce the evidence. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Rainy: I reserve my remarks till by turn comes.

Panditji had not concluded when the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—F. P.

A sadhu examining a hurricane lantern at the Kumbh Mela, Allahabad. See Article on Burmah-Shell on Page 6.

JOIN OR HELP THE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

(From the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.)

We appeal to all our sisters to come to the aid of their motherland in this our hour of supreme need. There is none so poor but she can do some service, howeverhumble she may be and howsoever small the service.

This struggle of ours is not a fight. It is a prayer offered by Mahatmaji and our India for all humanity.

In no age of the history of the world in no national struggle of nay people has so vast a track been opened out, wherein women may marc hin their millions to vindicate the sacred rights of freedom side by side with men. Hitherto all struggles of the peoples of the Earth have been so moulded that the women have only agonised over the death and distruction of their fathers and husbands, sons and brothers far from the plains of slaughter. Mahatma Gandhi with the help of our ancient land is creating to-day new values for all mankind.

Let the women of all countries and above all our sisters in India realise that this one act of a "mind that scales the steeps of air" has liberated all womankind for equal service to humanity side by side with men.

In this Non-violent struggle of ours for our country's freedom, this Satyagraha, where in sacrifice and self-effacement are the only weapons, let women and especially the women of India, show their age-long tuition in these virtues.

Let our India rise above the horizon of the world, not clad in mailed armour, but wrapped in the soft folds of the saree, with a burning love for humanity her only shields.

All sisters desirous of helping this unique movement in any form—from offering active Satyagraha to rendering service to the cause from their own homes—are requested to come personally or send in their names to the Honorary Secretaries, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

GOVERDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

—:o:—

Corporation & Representation To Govt.

At their Thursday's meeting hte Corporation considered the report of the proceedings of the Medical relief Committee for the previous month.

Dr. S. S. Ballivala moved that the proceedings of the Committee be confirmed.

The Committee had among other things recommended to record a letter of the Commissioner on the subject of making a representation to Government for a grant in aid of the Goidhandas Sunderdas Medical College. The cause of his letter the Commissioner stated.:

"I understand that similar requuests recently made on behalf of various educational institutions were refused by Government on grounds of financial stringency. I doubt whether a representation from the Corporation would succeed any better, especially in view of the fact that Government have already incurred heavy liabilities in respect of the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals expansion Schemes and contributions to the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital. Besides if Government feel inclined to accede to the wishes of the Corporation, they may claim a share in the control of the adminstration of the College. This I think will not be in accord with the views of the Corporation. I am, therefore of opinion that a representation need not be made.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Medical relief Committee for re-consideration.

Dr. Batlivala pointed out tha and hand of Government in the administration of the College would defeat the object of the donor and the wishes of those who had framed the scheme of administration. The whole idea was that the administration of the college should be entirely Indian.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition caried.

"THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE"

(BY "DITCHER".)

We had half forgotten Mr. Wilson's antecedents, when he used to take up cudgels on behalf of the Indians though he was adorning an Anglo-Indian paper. But, the "Indian Daily Mail" mentioned the London "Daily Mail", where its new editor got his training—and as a true 'chela' of the great Lord Northcliffe, he has put in the story of his great master being pleased with a good "press"—when he was attacked from right and left by the London dailies.

Mr. F. W. Wilson quoted "The Bombay Chronicle":—

"All the non-Congress signatories to the Delhi Manifesto knew full well that Congressmen could only participate in the Conference if it was distinctly understood that its task would be to frame a scheme for the immediate establishment of Dominion Status."

"Gandhi and Motilal wanted an assurance from the Viceroy that the Conference would not merely discuss the possibility of giving India Dominion Status, but devise a constitution for India on the lines of Dominion Status."

The illuminating comment by Mr. Wilson on the above true version is as follows:—

"With all due respect to the "Chronicle", I am afraid that I must inform them that this statement is absolutely and completely untrue. What Gandhi and Motilal asked the Viceroy to do was to give an impossible and unconstitutional pledge that the British Government would guarantee Dominion Status as a result of the Round Table Conference."

The situation in India now is as good, as that of Ireland in 1920–21.

We certainly appreciate Mr. Wilson's anxiety, at the prospect of passing of power from the hands of his countrymen. With a great show of constitutional knowledge, he says it is an "unconstitutional pledge".

Where was Mr. Wilson lying, when the statesmen of two nations, under the leadership of the brave war-winner Mr. Lloyd George, met in a Round Table Conference, to offer "Free Dominion Status" to Ireland? That joint Convention was applauded by all. No one cared to gossip either from Apollo Bunder or from the Thames Embankment—that to meet in such a Convention was to offer "an impossible and unconstitutional pledge".

This much for Mr. Wilson's tremendous knowledge of constitution, gathered from his master, the pinchbeck "Napolean of Fleet Street".

We know that the leaders—both Liberals and Congressmen—demanded in their manifesto, that they accept Round Table Conference, provided that it be called to frame a Dominion Constitution for India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was one of the signatories.

The Viceroy's "announcement" was a very diplomatic document. Even the London Conservative papers were deluded into the belief, that the Conference was to be called to decide, what form of Self-Government was to be granted to India. The extract from "The Saturday Review" of January 4, 1930,—quoted by Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta—amply illustrates the delusion created by the "announcement".

The lighted torch and "the powder magazine" theory can't be applied to Mahatma Gandhi—who is the soul of Non-Violence. Let Sir C. Setalvad find out some other arguments to oppose the national movement.

Sir P. Sethna, as the President of the Liberal Federation at Madras, demanded in unequivocal terms, the "immediate" Self-Government for India. Instead of deviating from this clear line of action—which shows unity—why should some of them throw mud at Gandhiji—and incite Government to "Violence" against our Indian nationals?

BOYCOTT OF "INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Law Students' Resolution.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following resolutions were duly passed by us, the hostel students of Law College, Ahmedabad, and the copy of the "Indian Daily Mail" was burnt to show our protest against the present policy adopted by that paper.

"We the students of the Law College Hostel Ahmedabad take this opportunity to denounce the recent policy of the "Indian Daily Mail" with regard to the Freedom's Fight inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress; and especially we view with disgust its vituperative and vile attacks on the persons of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

The "Indian Daily Mail" though run by Indian money shamelessly and offensively reviles the Indian movement for liberation from the foreign yoke, and hence we request the patriotic Indians to boycott the "Indian Daily Mail" till it clearly changes its policy'.

"This meeting authorises the chairman to forward the resolution to the press."—Yours, etc.,

N. L. VYAS,
B.A. (Hons.)
Chairman.

Ahmedabad, Mar 26

ALL-PARTIES' SUB-COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Delhi To Be The Venue.

SAPRU AND CHATTERJEE TO PARTICIPATE.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Invitation, it is understood, has been extended by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Rev. Chatterjee, and Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, to join the All-Parties' Sub-Committee and that both have accepted the invitation.

DELHI TO BE VENUE.

In view of the prolongation of the Assembly and also the tense political atmosphere in Bombay on account of Mahatma Gandhi's March, is is very probable that the venue of the All-Parties' Sub-Committee would be changed from Bombay to Delhi.—Free Press.

B. N. R. WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

—:o:—

Sequel To Satyagraha.

KHARAGPUR, March 27.

About eight hundred workmen of blacksmith shop belonging to the B. N. Railway had been on "satyagraha". They would go to the workshops as usual with their respective tickets but would do no work thought directed. They have now been locked out and there is no knowing when they will rejoin work. The electric shop and boiler shop have also been affected by the strike. Strikers are reported to be dissatisfied regarding the powers of the committee of railway officials and workmens' representative appointed to enquire into the grievances of the respective shops.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION ACT.

—:o:—

To Come Into Operation On 29th.

NEW DELHI, March 27.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that Steel Protection Act Tariff Amendment Act passed by the Legislative Assembly recently will come into operation from the 29th instant.—A. P.

RELIEF TO G. I. P. STRIKERS.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants Response.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S INTEREST.

The Secretary, General Strike Relief Fund Committee, Bombay, writes:—

We went to various parts in Mandvi and we were able to get 12 bags of rice for the distribution of the strikers. Many merchants at Mandvi have promised help and we hope to get many more bags of rice and grains from the Mandvi merchants.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is taking keen interest in the collection of funds and she has promised to go round with us for getting funds. The situation is hopeful and if the generous public will send their help the strikers will be fed so that they cannot be made to surrender by starvation.

Mr. Ruikar informs the Committee that the strikers are holding fast and expects the Bombay public to come to the rescue of the G. I. P. Railway strikers. The citizens of Bombay are requested to send their contributions to the Bombay General Strike Relief Fund Committee, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

HELP THE G. I. P. RLY. STRIKERS.

—:o:—

The Bombay General Strike Relief Fund Committee invites every citizen of Bombay to help the G. I. P. Railway strikers by contributing liberally to the strike relief funds. The workers are firm, they regime your sympathy and they require your sympathy and mission. Any amount is welcome. Please send your contribution to the Treasurer. General Strike Relief Fund Committee, 107 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

H. D. RAJAH,
and
ABDUL HAMID,
Secretaries

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink pencil in the space provided.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours [illegible] every Sunday to [illegible] every Monday.

SATYAGRAHA TO COMMENCE ON 6TH APRIL.

Mahatmaji's Suggestions To Civil Resisters.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. at its Ahmedabad meeting throws the burden on me of giving the signal for starting civil disobedience all over the country, assuming that I am kept free till I reach Dandi. The reason is obvious. The A. I. C. C. wishes to take every reasonable precaution against mishaps. In the event of my arrest, it would be dangerous to stop the movement. Before my arrest, the A. I. C. C. will not anticipate me. So far as I can judge now, the workers may assume that the date for making an all-India start will be the 6th of April. It is the day of commencement of the national week. It is the day of Satyagraha that in 1919 witnessed a mass awakening unknown before. The seven days that followed witnessed some dark deeds on our part and culminated in the inhuman Jallianwalla massacre. If all goes well I should reach Dandi on April 5th. April 6th therefore appears to me to be the most natural day for commencing Satyagraha. But the workers while they may make preparations, must await the final word.

The release of the embargo however does not mean that every provinces or every district is bound at once to commence civil disobedience although it may not be ready and although its First Servant does not feel the inner urge. He will refuse to be hustled into action if he has no confidence in himself or in his immediate surroundings. No one will be blamed for inaction, but blame will most decidedly descend upon the shoulders of him who instead of controlling the surrounding is carried away by them.

PRECAUTION AGAINST VIOLENCE.

What we all are after is mass civil disobedience. It cannot be made. It must be spontaneous, if it is to deserve the name and if it is to be successful. And there certainly will be no mass response where the ground has not been previously tilled, manured and watered. The greatest precaution has to be taken everywhere against an outbreak of violence. Whilst it is true, as I have said, that civil resistance this time will continue even though violence may break out, it is equally true that violence on our part will harm the struggle and retard its progress. Two opposite forces can never work concurrently so as to help each other. The plan of civil disobedience has been conceived to neutralise and ultimately entirely to displace violence and enthrone non-violence in its stead, to replace hatred by love, to replace strife by concord.

The meaning then of not suspending the fight in spite of any outbreak of violence simply is that votaries of non-violence will allow themselves, will even seek to be consumed in the flames if any should rise. They will not care to remain helpless witnesses either of the organised violence of the Government or of the sporadic violence of an enraged group or nation. The workers will therefore take, in each province, all precautions humanly possible and then plunge into the fight even though in so doing they run the greatest risks imaginable. It follows that everywhere there will be willing submission to the judgment of those who may be in their own provinces known for their belief in non-violence as an article of faith for the purpose of gaining Purna Swaraj.

MEANING OF FACT SATYAGRAHA.

There has been talk of desobeying other laws. The proposal has not attracted me. I believe in concentrating attention upon the salt laws. Salt mines are to be found almost everywhere. The idea is not to manufacture salt in saleable quantities but through manufacture and otherwise to commit a deliberate and open breach of salt laws.

The "chaukidari" tax laws have been suggested for possible disobedience. This tax does not in my opinion comply with the conditions that the salt tax fulfils. The idea is to disobey such laws as are bad for all time as far as can be seen to-day. We do not want the salt tax even under Swaraj. "Chaukidari" tax is perhaps not such a tax. We may need "chaukidars" even under Swaraj. If such is the case, it may be wise not to touch that tax so long as we have other taxes or other laws to combat.

Then there are the forest laws. I have not studied them. I must therefore write with reserve. There can be no doubt that we do not want our forests to be destroyed altogether or wood to be cut uneconomically. There is a need, I have little doubt, for mending these laws. There is greater need perhaps for humaner administration of these laws. The reform may well await the establishment of Swaraj. Nor so far as I am aware has there been any popular education about the grievances arising out of these laws or their administration.

Closely allied to the forests are grazing areas. I do not know that regulations governing their use are so irksome as to be a just grievance.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP.

Much better from my standpoint is the picketing of liquor shops, opium dens and foreign cloth shops. Though picketing is not by itself illegal, past experience shows that the Government will want to suppress all effective picketing. That does not much matter. We are out to resist it wherever we can, consistently with our creed. But I fear the unscrupulous behaviour of liquor dealers and the ignorant wrath of foreign cloth dealers. I should like public opinion to consolidate itself more fully around these two evils and would like workers to undertake more systematic education of the dealers as also of their customers. We have to eradicate both the evils some day or other. Wherever, therefore, workers have confidence in their ability to carry on picketing without taking undue risks of the type I have mentioned, they should start the campaign, but in no case because they must be doing something when the word is given for action and because they do not see their way to take up the salt laws. It seems to me to be the safest thing to take up the latter for the time being; what I have said above is merely by way of caution. Wherever workers feel that they have the real inner call for action and are themselves free from violence, they are at liberty, as soon as the word is given, to take up such civil disobedience as they may consider necessary and desirable, subject of course to the A. I. C. C. control.

Meanwhile between now and the 6th of April the provinces should lose no time in making their preparation for mobilisation.

300 SOLDIERS ORDERED TO PROCEED TO JALALPUR.

(Continued from page 1).

of sympathy with the Kakori prisoners who had gone on hunger-strike was passed.

A Satyagraha camp will be opened here from to-morrow for the training of volunteers which will last for a fortnight and will include 14 special lectures to be delivered by prominent public men, besides giving practical training in spinning and Congress work.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN ANDHRA.

500 Volunteers For East Kistna Dist.

MADRAS, March 26.

It is announced that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Working Committee will meet at Guntur on March 28. Places for starting Salt Satyagraha in Andhradesa will then be selected.

According to the "Hindu's" Masulipatam correspondent about 500 volunteers have been enlisted to make up the first batch of Satyagrahis for Civil Disobedience in East Kistna District and a volunteer training camp has been opened at Masulipatam.—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CONFERENCE.

Volunteers Reaching Gujranwala On Foot.

GUJRANWALA, March 26.

Brisk preparations are proceeding for the ensuing Civil Disobedience, Conference, and batches of volunteers (25 from Lahore, 50 from Amritsar, 15 from Okara, and 30 from Sialkot) are reaching here on foot to attend the Conference.—Free Press.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

Congress Authorities Defy Order.

DERAGHAZI KHAN, Mar. 26.

Orders under Police Act 30 have been promulgated by the District Magistrate prohibiting all meetings and processions without previous permission. In violation of this order, the City Congress brought out a procession which paraded the streets of the City. No arrests were made so far. The leaders have decided to continue this for a fortnight.—Free Press.

KARACHI BEGINS TRAINING CAMP FOR SATYAGRAHIS.

KARACHI, March 27.

The Satyagraha Council met and resolved to open a Satyagraha camp in Karachi for training volunteers for peaceful violation of salt laws. Lodging and boarding expenses of the volunteers would be met by the Council. It was also resolved till a plot for the camp is obtained from the Municipality, to open the camp from to-morrow in the Swarajya Ashram.

The Swarajya Ashram has resolved to give Rs. 20 per month to Sjt. Mangatrai's family till his release from jail.—Free Press.

MORE SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, B. P. C. C.)

The following additional volunteers have joined the Satyagraha Army, yesterday:—

241. Sjt. Himatlal Damodardas Shah.
242. Sjt. Kalishanker Bhanuprasad Bajpai.
243. Sjt. S. Thirugnanasambandam Pillai.
244. Sjt. Shrirang Krishnarao Samant.
245. Sjt. Venkat Goorapa Naidoo.
246. Sjt. Rajaram Trivedi Agrawala.
247. Sjt. Gopinath Shanker Lachke.
248. Sjt. Baburao Bapurao Raje.
249. Sjt. Narbheram Narshiram Vyas.
250. Sjt. Champsi Dossa Morarji.
251. Sjt. Chandulal Ratilal Shah.
252. Sjt. Dipchand Nihalchand Vora.
253. Sjt. Dwarkadas Durjan.
254. Sjt. Karandatt Balwant Sharma.
255. Sjt. Nathu Khalpa.
256. Sjt. Kishanlal Chhaganlal.
257. Sjt. Vallabhdas Ramji.
258. Sjt. Mulshanker Jethalal Pandya.
259. Sjt. Kantilal Amritlal Trivedi.
260. Sjt. Ishwarlal Shivram Pancholi.

NEW VOLUNTEERS' PLEDGE

Devised For Emergency.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The A. I. C. C. has framed a brief pledge for volunteers. It had necessarily to be the simplest possible. We may not expect hundreds of thousands to sign meticulous pledges. Beyond therefore signing the Congress creed, which includes non-violence and truth as I translate the expression "peaceful and legitimate," and beyond the undertaking to obey orders, the pledge contains nothing more. Later on, when the whole mass of people join, there will be no pledges. There will then be many silent nameless heroes; if there will also be some bad or weak men. Let it be also understood that the pledge is an application. It does not entitle the applicant to be admitted for the mere signing of the form. Let it be remembered too that the old stringent forms are in no case superceded. The present form is devised for the emergency. The responsibility of recruiting officers is indeed great. The form in no way means that we have now said good-bye to communal unity, Khaddar, or removal of the evil of untouchability and drink and drugs. It means that these things are an integral part of the Congress. Only in bringing into the Congress fold thousands of men and women for the fight for Swaraj we present to them a simple formula in the certain belief that those who are controlling the Congress will not, in any shape or form, water down the integral parts of the Congress programme. The present plan is based upon implicit trust in the Congress organisation being run with absolute honesty. Lastly it should not be forgotten that these volunteers do not become Congress voters.

NO SETTLEMENT ON DOMINION STATUS BASIS.

MR. SAMBAMURTHY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 27.

"Lahore laid the foundation by defining Swaraj as Independence outside British Empire and Karachi will proclaim the establishment of the Indian Republic", said Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy addressing a largely attended meeting at Tilak Ghat.

Continuing, Mr. Sambamurthy declared amidst cheers the Satyagraha inaugurated by the Congress would never end in any humiliating settlement involving Dominion Status.

The Andhra Congress Committee and the Triplicane Congress Committee presented Mr. Sambamurthy with welcome addresses.—Free Press.

BENARES YOUTHS' RESPONSE.

BENARES, March 27.

A largely attended meeting of the Benares Youth League was held yesterday evening, Mr. Sampuranand presiding. It was resolved at the meeting to contribute 500 youths for the present Satyagraha campaign and a Committee of seven for controlling enrolments, etc., was appointed.

A telegram congratulating Rajkumar Baxi and Mnamath Nath, Kakori prisoners confined in the Bareilly Jail, upon their courageous step for establishing their rights, but in view of the situation in the country, requesting them to abandon hunger-strike, were passed.—Free Press.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has been proposed as president of the U. P. Hindustani Seva Dal conference to be held at Cawnpore during the Easter Holidays.—Free Press.

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Mercolized Wax removes the veil!

Ordinary washing with soap and water is powerless to remove the disfiguring mask of dead and decaying tissue. Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will do this effectually and well. Smear the face lightly each night with Mercolized Wax before retiring. This leaves no mark or stain, and it will do its beneficial work whilst you sleep.

In the morning clean off the Mercolized Wax with a dry towel, and you will be delightfully surprised at the beautiful appearance of the fresh complexion you have unveiled. Mercolized Wax removes all impurities from your complexion, permitting you to retain that clear, fresh bloomlike complexion which is always associated with beauty. Try it to-night, and note the charming difference to-morrow!

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BAN ON FREE SPEECH IN KAIRA.

Bombay Presidency Association's Protest.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Wednesday evening the following resolutions were adopted:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly disapprove of, and protest against, the order promulgated by the District authorities at Kaira whereby the normal legitimate rights of the subject including the elementary rights of free speech and holding meetings and of public harangues have been seriously and unjustifiably interfered with, and urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to have the aforesaid order cancelled."

"This Council further enter their emphatic protest against the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for an alleged infringement of such an arbitrary order and for his prosecution and conviction therefor."

MADRAS BANS MAHATMAJI FILMS.

MADRAS, March 27.

The Madras Government has banned the three films depicting Gandhiji's march.—Free Press.

MESSAGES TO SEVA DAL CENSORED.

HUBLI, March 27.

The Under-Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal informs the Press that letters and telegrams addressed to the Hindustani Seva Dal are submitted to strict censor by the Government.—Free Press.

MALERKOTLA SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

Banned By State.

CONFERENCE AUTHORITIES TO DEFY ORDER.

DERAGHAZI KHAN, Mar. 26.

It is reported that the holding of the proposed State Subjects Conference on March 28th at Kothala in Malerkotla State is banned by the order of the State Government, which intimates that orders passed in 1922, prohibiting all political meetings in the State are still in force.

It is stated the Secretary of the Conference has informed the State about their determination to hold the Conference in the State and has warned the authorities against all consequences due to their interference.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD'S QUOTA.

HYDERABAD, March 27.

In Hyderabad nearly forty people have given their names for enrolment as Satyagrahi Volunteers. A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will take place on the 29th to discuss several matters.—Free Press.

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If you experience a burning, smarting pain during urination, or if the urine is thick and cloudy, evil smelling, sandy or blood-streaked, there can be no doubt that your kidneys are weak.

Examine the urine for quantity, also. If too much is passed each time, or if there is too little, and if you urinate too frequently—or too seldom—you can feel definitely warned of kidney weakness. Nothing could be more serious; you are in danger of blood poisoning, and its injurious effect upon every tissue, nerve and muscle of the body.

Don't delay! Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. There is no better known remedy for kidney weakness, urinary troubles, backache, lumbago, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and sciatica.

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Royapuram, Madras.

CHILD MARRIAGE ACT.

—:o:—

An Explanation Of Its Provisions.

The Sarda Act comes into force on and from April 1st. For public information we give below an explanation of the Act:—

A Bill, generally known as the Sarda Bill, has been passed into law and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October. It will come into force as a law of British India from the 1st April 1930 under its proper title, the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1928.)

The Bill was originally designed to apply only to Hindus and kindred communities, but as a result of the Select Committee's recommendations and discussions in the Legislative Assembly its scope was extended to all classes. The Act, therefore, as now passed, applies to all classes and communities in British India and provides for the punishment of persons who participate in a child marriage. Under the ordinary law it is a crime for a husband to *consummate* a marriage where the wife is below the age of 13. Under the new Act it does not matter whether the marriage is *consummated* or not. An offence is committed by certain persons (not only the husband) who take part in the marriage *ceremony*. The Act does not, however, in any way declare a properly solemnised child marriage as invalid. It is, therefore, necessary to understand what a child marriage is; what persons are punishable for contracting or participating in a child marriage; and what the nature of the punishment is.

WHAT IS A "CHILD"?

The Act defines a "child" to mean a person who, if a male, is under eighteen years of age, and if a fefmale, is inder 14 years of age. Therefore, a child marriage means a marriage where (a) both hnsband and wife are under the ages of 18 and 14 years, respectively, or (b) where the wife is under the age of 14 and the *husband over* 18, or (c) where the wife is over 14 and the husband *under* 18.

PUNISHMENT FOR CHILD MARRIAGE.

The persons who are punishable may be classified under three heads:—

(I) Male adults who marry child girls;

(II) Persons who actually perform, conduct or direct a child marriage;

(III) Parents and guardians who promote or permit a child marriage, or negligently fail to prevent it from being solemnised.

(I) Under the first head, the punishment provided for male adults who marry child girls is divided into two parts:—

(a) If a male adult between the ages of 18 and 21 years contracts a child marriage, that is, marries a girl under the age of 14 years, he is liable to be punished with a fine *only* extending to Rs. 1,000. Under no circumstances, shall he be sent to prison. That is to say, if he refuses to pay the fine imposed on him for contracting a child marriage he shall not be sent to prison, but the fine only will be recovered from him.

(b) If a male adult *above* the age of 21 years marries a child girl, he is liable to be punished with simple imprisonment extending to one month or with a fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or *both*.

No punishment is provided for a female adult who contracts a child marriage. That is to say, f a female who is of the age of 18 years, and above, marries a boy under 18 years, she is not punished.

(III) Under the third head punishment provided for priests or other person or persons who actually perform the ceremony at a child marriage is simple imprisonment extending to one month or a fine extending to Rs .1,000 or *both*.

(III) Under the third heod, punishment is provided for parents and guardians who promote the marriage or permit it to be be solemnised or do not prevent it. The punishment is simple imprisonment extending to one month or a fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or *both*. The Act has, however, declared that female parents and guardians shall not be punished with imprisonment but *only* with a fine.

From the above facts *note* the following points regarding punishment:—

(1) No imprisonment for male adults between the ages of 18 and 21 years, but a fine up to Rs. 1,000 for marrying child girls, that is, girls under 14.

(2) Simple imprisonment extending to one month or a fine extending to one month or a fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or both provided in the cases of (a) male adults above the ages of 21 years marrying child girls; (b) priests or other persons actually performing the ceremony of a child marriage; (c) male parents or guardians permitting or promoting a child marriage.

(3) No imprisonment for female parents and guardians, but only a fine extending to Rs. 1,000 for permitting or promoting child marriages.

(4) No punishment for female adults for marrying child boys, that is, boys under 18 years of age.

The Act provides also a special procedure in dealing with offences under it. The following are the four provisions:

(1) Offence against a child marriage shall be cognisable only by the Courts of Presidency Magistrates or District Magistrates.

(2) Cognisance of such offences shall be taken only if a complaint is made within one year of the solemnisation of the child marriage. If a complaint is made against a child marriage after the year of the solemnization, the Court shall dismiss it.

(3) The Court, before which the complaint against a child marriage is made, shall, unles it dismisses the complaint, make a preliminary inquiry in every case either itself or direct a Magistrate of the first class subordinate to it to make such inquiry. If on such preliminary inquiry the complaint is found to be true, then only the Court shall deal with it, otherwise the Court shall dismiss it.

(4) The Presidency or District Magistrate has power, whenever such complaint is made, to ask for security from the complainant for a sum not exceeding Rs. 100. This is to prevent frivolous complaints.

INDIA AND FISCAL AUTONOMY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

under the convention, will not interfere. But if the Legislature with the assistance of its majority attempted to alter or amend these proposals then the Government and the Legislature will no longer be in accord, and it would be open to the British Government to intervene. It has been suggested that even in the Dominions it is the Government that formulates the proposals. But it must not be forgotten that there the Government has its majority and it will never propose anything which is not approved by and acceptable to the majorty. Government realises that the instant penalty of alienating the majority is dismissal from office. Therefore in reality in the Dominions it is the elected majority in the Legislatures that frame the fiscal policy, and from such a verdict there is neither any appeal nor is there any intervention possible.

AT PISTOL POINT.

Under our convention it is really possible for Government to drive the Legislature at the point of the pistol to accept its proposals. The Finance Member has already stated in the Assembly that if Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's or Munshi Ishwar Saran's Amendment is carried, he might think of withdrawing the Cotton Tariff Bill. And even so redoubtable a fighter as Mr. Jinnah has been compelled not to move his amendment because he finds himself on the horns of the dilemma that either he should accept the whole Bill or he would have to go without any Bill whatsoever.

Thus the fiscal destinies of India from being in the keeping of His Majesty's Government are now deposited with the irremovable and irresponsible Executive that holds sway in Delhi and Simla. Mr. Patel has made a brave, but I am afraid, futile attempt to suggest that for the purposes of this convention the Indian Executive should consider itself to be responsible Ministers of the Legislature. If this could be done, then the convention would begin to have some real and definite value. Otherwise one must confess that a certain speaker in the Assembly was very near the heart of things, however undignified and volcanic his language might have been, when he said that the fiscal convention was a sham.

DRAMA AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, March 26.

On Saturday last "The Hidden Gem," the immortal drama of Cardinal Wiseman, was staged in St. Joseph's Convent, in aid of the Papal Seminary at Kandy.

The whole performance was a great success. Master Eric D' Souza as Carinus admirably acted the difficult role, and Mr. Julius Gomes, as the hero of the play, was a picture of the humble and submissive victim of the villanies of the slaves of the house. Mr. E. Fonseca in the role of Euphmian, the lord of the house, carried the burden of the drama.

Valuable assistance was given by the Sisters of the Convent and some of the teachers in the production of the play. It is expected to stage the drama in Bombay.

"Vir Bharat" Office Raided Sixth Time.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 26.

The "Vir Bharat" Office was again raided for the 6th time in the course of a few weeks and copies of the Holi number containing cartoons, poems, and articles alleged to be seditious were seized. The third editor of the paper had surrendered before the Police, in connection with the warrants issued previously when

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OIL IN INDIA. No business in India touches the life of the people so closely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lamp is the world's great kerosene burner. The kerosene tin, refashioned into a thousand shapes, is the universal domestic utensil. New roads and air-services are making petrol and lubricating oils a vital factor in everyday life. It is these things which the Burmah-Shell marketing organisation brings within reach of every Indian, be he prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or paraffin, is distributed in many picturesque ways. The town hawker cleaning his client's lamp in the door-way of a poor house; the dealer dispensing oil in the bazaar, his shop stacked with hurricane lanterns and the little red lamps with glass chimneys manufactured by Burmah-Shell; the train of carts wending their way from the station to the village, with the kerosene tins glinting in the sun; all these are subjects which will appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, biscuits, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage, is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pesterine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intending competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletins which will be appearing daily till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS

Kerosene or Paraffin. The four superior brands are SHELL PENNANT, WATER-LILY, and FIREFLY. These are sold in units of two four-gallon tins enclosed in wooden boxes. Marks appear on the latter.

White oils are LION, CROSS ANCHOR, HORSE, CHUCKKER, BOTTLE, RISING SUN, DEER and SWASTIKA. These with the exception of LION, have devices illustrating their names stamped on the sides of their tins.

The CHUCKKER mark is a cart-wheel

Red oils are SWAN, VICTORIA and OWL, whose marks also appear on their tins. VICTORIA is known as "RANI", and is denoted by a crowned head of Queen Victoria.

PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two brands of petrol. SHELL is sold in red cans, embossed with a fan-shaped shell on top; B. O. C. in green, with "B. O. C." embossed at the side.

SHELL petrol-pumps are red, surmounted by a white globe, across which the word "SHELL" is written in red, B. O. C. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.

LUBRICATING OILS.

SHELL MOTOR OIL has a yellow tin blazoned with a scarlet shell. B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, which are of various grades, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on them in black.

OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph hould aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oi is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic va ue, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all or their ability to convey, at a ca ual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shel assistant.

The names and the address s of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati' (Calcutta), The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), The "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karach). A selection of the winning photographs will appear n the "Times of India" Illustrate Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photog aphs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is importan that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands and their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submi ted, and the copyright thereof, s all become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives if requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents o Burma and Ceylon are necessari y excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secreta y, c/o Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Post Box No. 360, Calcutta and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the even ng of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors, must fill i the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it, (handwritten or typewritten) o the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photograph as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

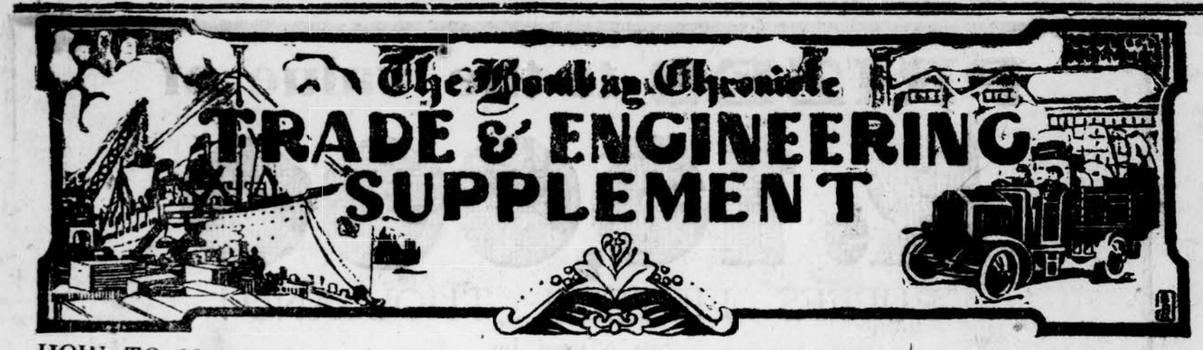
PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH AND IN BLOCK LETTERS.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

FULL NAME (State Mr., Mrs. or Miss) .....

ADDRESS. .....

.....



HOW TO MAKE USE OF WASTE OIL.

(By RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA.)

A considerable amount of saving can be effected if Engineers take special care in collecting all used oil once in every month from all spindles. All these used oils are removed usually after a month or so. Instead of throwing away this used spindle oil if it is properly collected and filtered through oil filters it can be made use of once again.

If this oil is properly filtered through oil filters it will remove dirt, water and the same oil can be made use of once more. These filters can be obtained from important mill store suppliers.

I am sure great saving can be effected if Engineers take special care to make use of this waste oil. There are many mills who have recently commenced practising economy in this manner and this helps them very considerably. Any class of lubricating oil can be properly filtered and can be made use of.

"Genuine Mutton Tallow, Vegetable Tallow and Tallow Substitutes and its usage in Textile Lines."

Considerable amount of time and energy have been spent by expert chemists in determining the practical usuage of vegetable tallow , tallow substitute and genuine tallow in Textile applications. Undoubtedly it is very difficult for Chemists to produce tallow substaitute or vegetable tallow which will fulfil all the requirements of the genuine tallow. However, Science has advanced very considerably and it has been found out that the following substances can give satisfactory results.

1. Castor Oil.
2. Castor mixed with slight quantity of cocoanut oil and Caustic Soda solution. It produces what is called vegetable tallow by cold process. But this so-called vegetable tallow does not give proper results. If small quantity of parafine wax, bees wax and vegetable sterine be mixed it will give much better results and in that case it can be called tallow substitute.

If a preparation is made with above ingredients it gives much better results and can be made use of in place of genuine tallow. It is necessary that we should make following experiments:—

Melt the same proportion of vegetable tallow or tallow substitute in one vessel and the same quantity of genuine tallow in another vessel. Dip same length and count of yarn in both the vessels separately. Boil it for half an hour. Remove this yarn, dry it and then test it on a testing scale. You will soon find whether the tallow substitute or vegetable tallow is equal to or inferior in comparison to genuine tallow.

Nowadays, Scientists and Mill store suppliers claim that their vegetable tallow or tallow substitute is equal to genuine tallow. This can, therefore be easily ascertained by making use of this practical test.

I have made series of experimenIs. I am not yet been satisfied with regard to the strength, quality of vegetable tallow, but I am sure that in due course of time Scientists and Chemists would be in a position to place on the market prepared vegetable tallow or tallow substitute equal to genuine mutton tallow in quality, sizing properties and strenghening and saturating power of the yarn.

MAKING PEOPLE "MOTOR-CAR-MINDED."

—:o:—

General Motors Caravan.

The travelling Motor Show sent out as a caravan by General Motors India Limited to tour the Bombay Presidency early in February returned to Bombay on Monday morning, March 17th, after giving very successful exhibitions at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Belgaum, Kolhapur and Poona. The trip, which lasted a little over a month, aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the rural population in all the districts visited. It is easy to imagine the effect created on the minds of the rural classes by the spectacle of a well-organised and picturesque caravan such as paraded the principal streets of Bombay on the morning of its return. This enterprise proved most effective propaganda indeed, not only for General Motors products but as a visible demonstration of the meaning of motor transportation in its most modern sense. The obvious contrast the Caravan afforded between scientific road travel and transpor and the laborious, cumbrous bullock-cart and manual labour so largely used in the districts covered, was appreciated by tens of thousands who had never hitherto had a real opportunity to realise the distinction.

In order to make this travelling Motor Show as attractive as possible, the Caravan carried a complete cinema equipment and generator, together with a microphone and loud-speakers, with the result that the nightly cinema shows attracted hundreds of people to the Exhibition Tent, where they witnessed not only a first class mixed programme but films of demonstrations of cars and trucks, which were carried out with a view to impress on those present the value of motor transportation in every-day life. In addition, the Caravan conducted actual demonstrations and stunts daily to prove the hard-wearing qualities of General Motors cars. Attractively-printed posters in various vernaculars were posted on the Exhibition Tent inviting visitors to witness the free cinema shows and demonstrations, and the fact that the Caravan's visit was previously well advertised by General Motors' dealers and sub-dealers by means of posters and handbills and through the local press caused the arrival of the Caravan to be eagerly awaited and liberally attended.

The results achieved, both from the viewpoint of sales, the securing of prospects and the distribution of effective propaganda, were very satisfactory. "But, what is still more important," said the Sales Manager of General Motors India Limited, in an interview to our representative, "is the value of such practical demonstrations in influencing the people of this country to become more motor car-minded. There cannot be the slighest doubt," he added, 'by this first experimental caravan tour, inaugurated by the Bombay Plant, that another step in the right direction has been taken to educate the people of India as to the value of modern transportation, not only in providing essential amenities but in translating its meaning to them in terms of rupees, anhas and pies." We understand that the Bombay Plant intends to organise and despatch similar caravans to tour other districts later on in the year.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Appeal For Funds.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS AT JUNAGADH.

JUNAGADH, March 22.

The tenth anniversary of the Indian Red Cross Society was celebrated with due pomp and circumstance at Junagadh, on March 20, when His Highness Sir Mahabatkhanji, Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, appealed to his Amirs, Officers, and subjects to enrol themselves as members of the Junagadh State Branch and to contribute their mite towards its funds in the following moving words:

The humanitarian edict of Asoka inscribed on the historic rock along the Girnar Road in this ancient City of Junagadh more than two thousand years ago has found its counterpart in modern times in the establishment of the Red Cross Society of India, which was constituted under Act 15 of 1920. Today is the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of this Society; the object of which is the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. India is pre-eminently a religiously charitably disposed country. The cause which this Society espouses, is one which must appeal very powerfully to all Indian minds The local Branch of the Society was established in the year 1925, with my beloved and trusted cousin Dewan Saheb Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai as President and under his able guidance and with the cooperation of loyal and selfless workers, it has been rendering very disinterested service in the cause of alleviation of human suffering for all sufferers irrespective of any consideration of caste, creed and colour. It has established health centres, rendered public services at fairs given well-directed help in the case of accidents, supplied comforts and nursing materials to the public, and has also carried on health propaganda on an extensive scale by distribution of leaflets and the exhibition of Cinema Films.

RS. 1,50,000 DONATED.

I have shown my practical interest in the movement by making a modest contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 for a building to be erected for the Headquarters at Delhi, have donated a Motor Ambulance for the Local Branch and have arranged for providing a suitable building. The Local Branch has got a membership of 150. This in consideration of the extremely commendable object of the Society and the charitable instincts of local people is not sufficient, and, on this Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Society, I appeal to all my Ameers, Officers and subjects to come forward and enlist themselves as members and demonstrate their practical interest in the utility of this humanitarian cause by giving donations. I have no doubt that the response to this appeal will be very liberal and will be in keeping with the noble traditions of loyalty and public-spiritedness of my subjects.

DEWAN SAHEB'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of His Highness the Nawab Sahib's stirring appeal Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Saheb delivered an address in the course of which he said:—

The Islamic religion and so also the other civilized religions of the World, say that, for every good deed done, there will be a tenfold reward in this World and seventy fold reward in the next; for every rupee that we give in charity, God will favour us with ten rupees in this World, and seventy or their equivalent in the next. This promise of reward must therefore be a very powerful incentive to help the cause of charity in any shape that it may be presented to us.

The Junagadh State runs several well-equipped Hospitals, in which liberal provision has been made for the accommodation, treatment and nursing of patients. All the same, there are some matters in which the provision in the Hospital Budget does not suffice. There are some for whom special extra comforts have to be provided and it is in this direction that our Society's existence comes to the help of the State Hospitals

Junagadh is a great centre of pilgrimage. Pilgrims from all parts of India come here in large numbers at all time of the year. A very largely attended public fair is held once a year; at this large concourse of people special precautions to prevent accidents and the outbreak of epidemic diseases and to treat them when they do occur are needed. These entail spending of money and the money under this head must come from the Society.

Our immediate need is the provision at Junagadh of a suitable building, which may serve as a Hall for holding meetings and giving occular demonstrations and an office where the routine work could be carried on. This Hall and Office would be useful not only for the Red Cross Society but for the Scout Movement which I am glad to find is rapidly growing in this State, thanks to the efforts of various gentlemen in this direction. It will also house other public non-sectarian and charitable institu-

(Continued in Column 4).

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It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

INDORE LETTER.

—:o:—

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

A Baby Dhangar Bride Eighteen Months Old !

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Mar. 24.

The Indore State, though a first class Maharatta State, did not include any spectacular shows and processions in connection with the Shivaji tercentenary celebration as it usually does when observing festivals in honour of Shri Ahilya Bai and Maharana Pratap Sing. A rich state like Indore, has hardly any statute to the great hero Shivaji the founder of Maharatta empire. The Naratna Mandir the "Pantheon" of Indore, contains a tiny bust of this illustrious warrior, which is hardly creditable to a Maharatta State whose revenues exceed Rs. 15,000,000. There is, however, a small portion of men interested in Maharatta history who kept awake this tercentenary movement in Indore. A mass meeting was held in Nandlal Pura Theatre under the presidentship of Sirdar Changan on the 17th instant. Sirdar Changan narrated in eloquent words what the great Mahratta hero had achieved. He referred to Shivaji's liberal views in social reform and pointed out how he practised the Shudhi movement in the 17th century and re-admitted a Maharatta, Bande Nimbalker, convert to Mahomedanism into Hindu fold. How this Nimbalker eventually helped in founding the Phaltan State. The Chairman pointed out how Shivaji had great affinity towards his kinsmen and he always took care to raise their importance and always solicited their co-operation in his undertakings, and suggested that this trait was worth noting by some of our present-day Rajas and Maharajas. Mrs. Kibe, Mr. Namjoshi Mr. Bapat. Prof. Thakur, Bhai Kotewal and several other speakers addressed on the life of the great Shivaji. In the evening a command performance of "Shivsambhav" was stayed by the Maharashtra Natak Mandali. After garlanding the portrait of Shivaji Messrs. Deshpande Ganesh Bodas and Dalvi made speeches on the great hero's life. Some ballads and cradle songs of Shivaji were recited by actors which as followed by the historical play by Khare Shastri named "Sivasambhav" which illustrated the state of Maharashtra about the time of the great Shivaji's birth. Nandlal Pura Theatre was specially decorated for the occasion. Her Highness Chandravatibai the Senior Maharani, her daughter Manoramaraji Saheba, and a number of Mankari ladies attended the performance. After the usual offering of 'Pansupari' and garlanding of the Maharanis and Princess, the gathering broke late in the morning at 2 a.m. The Maharashtra Natak Mandali gave four performances in aid of charities and has been able to contribute Rs 1,000, which is very creditable to the company.

Among the Jain mercantile community there is great agitation in connection with the operation which Dr. Vernoff performed on Sir and Lady Hukumchand and earned princely fees. The orthodox section of Jains consider it as sacrilege against the tenets of Jainism which does not countenance taking of life. The introduction of monkey glands into the body and swallowing meat is regarded as analogous by critics. The traders at Indore have regarded this operation on the Marwadi millionaire with displeasure.

A BABY DHANGAR BRIDE.

Several marriages are being celebrated at Indore. Many child marriages are taking place in the capital of the Holker's. Yesterday while passing through Barbhai Ochavani I met a marriage procession where the bridegroom Master Shanker Parkhe was five years old and his bride Miss Rukhmabai was only one and half year old? The infant bride is still suckled by its mother, and was carried by its mother in her hands! On questioning the father of the bride I learnt that the marriage of his daughter was hastened because a Sarda had passed a law and it will not be possible to perform his daughter's marriage. This Dhangar father had nebulous ideas about the Sarada Act, and thought that it was some Sirdar of the State who had got the enactment passed in Indore State! This shows the deplorably backward state of some communities in Holkar State! It will be doing service to the poor if the lady organisers of the Ahilya Seva Sadan did house to house visitings and try to enlighten their backward brethren and sisters on matters relating to sanitation and social reform. Efforts are needed to explain what the Sarda Act means.

H. H. Maharani Indirabai the Junior Maharani paid a surprise visit to Tukojirao Hospital last week and made personally enquiries of the patients.

Mr. Gaikavad, who was superintendent of H. H.'s palace in Bombay and who was living in the anexes attached to the Somerset Palace, has been removed and Mr. P. P. Bhandarker, brother of the Divan's Secretary, who is a clerk in a bank in Bombay, is appointed in his place. Mr. P. P. Bhandarkar draws a hereditary pension of Rs. 101 from the State. I am told he will draw a further allowance and get free quarters. The reason why the Maratha Gaikavad is removed from the post is not yet known.

PUTRID SMELLS NEAR HARSIDHI.

The 'Holi' celebrations in Indore took place as usual. There was no 'rang-punchami' durbar. The municipality which gave permits for the digging—of ditches for the 'Holis' has as yet not taken steps to see that the diches in the public thoroughfares are filled up. In come places there are still traces of embers lying about.

The neighbourhood of Harsidhi gives out putrid smell from the waters in the nullaha. The smell is unbearable for those who pass the locality. Will the Director of Public Health and Sanitation attend to this matter? One wonders what the municipality is doing to remove the nuisance?

MAHARAJA'S INVESTITURE ON THE 9TH MAY.

H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao returned to Indore from his excursion in the districts. On Saturday whilst motoring the young Maharaja came across a automobile car on fire near the Holker College. His Highness at once stopped his car and took measures personally to put out the fire. This act of the Maharaja is at present favourably commented in the city. H. H.'s investiture ceremony, it is officially announced, will take place on 9th May.

(Continued from Colmun 5.)

tions that may come into being hereafter.

His Highness has already granted a sum of Rs. 5,000 for this building, but taking into consideration the growth of the movement and its further expansion in the near future, it is felt that this amount will require to be considerably supplemented. In commemoration of the present tenth anniversary of the Indian Red Cross Society a fund will be opened to-day in deference to his wishes towards which His Highness has been graciously pleased to contribute a further amount of Rs. 5,000. He has thus set an example of a practical character which it is both our duty and our privilege to follow.

You have already been told that all donations received here will be used locally. Out of the fees realised for memberships and associateship ten per cent have to be sent for the maintenance of the Red Cross Society's Headquarters Office at Delhi.

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MR. N. C. KELKAR PUZZLED.

Doesn't Understand Why They Should Have Soft Corner For Lancashire.

"OUR DEADLIEST ENEMY."

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Mr. K. C. Roy speaking on the Tariff Bill in the Assembly on Nednesday agreed with the advocates of the mill industry that that industry was in a desperate condition and needed protection, that they could not meet foreign competition and that they could not manage their labour on account of outside influence. But the speaker did not agree that the Bill did not propose Imperial Preference. It was Imperial Preference, pure and simple, that was proposed, but like Mr. Chetty, he was not ashamed of Imperial preference. Mr. Roy said that he however accepted the imperial preference principle as a poplitical proposition rather than an economic one. It was on the principle of give and take that he accepted the principle. Quoting figures, Mr. Roy argued that British trade really suffered at the hands of the United States and Japan. He had no sympathy with the former, where Indians were treated as undesirable aliens. Although he was greatly proud of Japan as the one Asiatic nation holding its own among the nations of the world, he felt that as compared with Britain, Japan too did nothing for India. Mr. Roy, next quoting from the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, examined the constitutional position in regard to tariff autonomy, and said that the House did not possess it because that autonomy was to be regulated subject to Britain's international obligations and Empire interests.

Referring to the distribution of Japanese pamphlets to members of the Assembly, Mr. Roy said that he and other members of the Assembly Watch and Ward Committee, including Mr. Ghuznavi and Mr. Neogy, were very anxious to preserve the sanctity of the lobby but pamphlets were bound to be distributed in the precincts of the Chamber when a Select Committee was not appointed to consider the Bill, where Japanese cotton interests would undoubtedly have been heard. He condemned the aspersions cast yesterday by a member on distinguished foreigners. India must show the same courtesy towards Japanese and other foreigners in their Parliament as they received in the Parliaments of other countries. (Applause). Concluding, Mr. Roy said that we were not going to barter away our market but if we passed the Bill we would be in a better position for political bargaining.

"UNGRACIOUS AND UNCALLED FOR."

Mr. Kelkar declared that impeachment of the mill industry or the millowners was ungracious and uncalled for. "If we blame the industry our displeasure will miss its real aim. That displeasure should be directed against the Government who is the real villain of the piece". Mr. Kelkar held that the grant of preference to Lancashire would lead to its capturing the void which the elimination of Japan would create. He favoured a stronger protective measure of an all round 20 per cent duty and warned the millowners that if they sided with the Government they would only confirm the suspicion that they had bargained in the matter with Lancashire. There were reports of a leading Bombay millowners negotiating with Lancashire on an anti-Japan basis.

Mr. Mody: I cannot vouch for what individual members might or might not have done but no attempt has been made by on behalf of my Association in this matter.

Sir George Rainy: I should like on behalf of the Government to say that there was no communication from our side.

Mr. Kelkar: This is all stage-managed. I shall be ready to accept a welfounded contradiction but we cannot get over the impression created by the report that one big millowner bargained with Lancashire.

Continuing, Mr. Kelkar asked the millowners to follow Mr. Birla's lead; but he felt that the millowners had proved the truth of the Sanskrit saying, "What sin will a hungry man not commit." (Laughter). While Sir George Rainy had described the proposal as preference, Sir George Schuster's description of it was not straight. (A Voice: Crooked).

Mr. Kelkar: Yes, crooked. The fact is that the particular course of conduct at the critical juncture that Sir George Schuster had described was like an illegitimate child. (Laughter). Why do not the Government let the Assembly pass an unfettered vote and abide by it?

Mr. Chamanlal: An authoritative interpretation of fiscal autonomy should be obtained.

"SO-CALLED AUTONOMY".

Mr. Kelkar: This is so-called autonomy. The mandate might not have come from the Secretary of State but from Lancashire.

Sir George Schuster: Is the hon. member suggesting that there was direct communication between Lancashire and the Government of India?

Mr. Kelkar: The Government of India lives in the atmosphere of British Commerce.

Sir George Schuster: Will the member accept the most categorical assertion that no suggestion of any kind for Imperial Preference for Lancashire has come from His Majesty's Government of from any representative of British industry? The suggestion has emanated from the Government of India alone, and if anyone is to blame for it, they are to blame.

Mr. Chamanlal: Are the Government of India in a position to accept the vote of this House?

Sir George Schuster: What vote?

Mr. Chamanlal: If Pandit Malaviya's amendment is accepted by the House.

Sir George Schuster: The Government of India are in the position of being responsible for the policy in this matter. They put before the House what they consider the proper proposal, taking into consideration all kinds of interests which bear upon this matter, in the best interests of the country. The Government of India are responsible for it and they cannot put that responsibility on any other shoulders. That is the constitutional position at the moment. It is for this reason that my hon. friend has announced the decision to which the question refers.

President: Is the Government of India responsible to the British House of Commons or to this House? It cannot be irresponsible altogether. It must be responsible to some one. (Opposition cheers'. In this matter, to whom is the Government of India responsible? (Applause).

Sir George Schuster gave no reply.

MR. KELKAR PUZZLED.

Mr. Kelkar: I am not going to question the Finance Minister's veracity but I am puzzled when I look at the history of the cotton question which Sir George Schuster himself calls troubled (Mr. Neogy: When thumbs were cut off by Sir D'arcy Lindsay's ancestors), when I look at that history, I am puzzled why the Government of India, of all things, thought of this special treatment of Lancashire who have been throughout our deadliest enemy. Why have you a soft corner for them? (A Voice: Their kith and kin). A full explanation is called for. I hope the whole correspondence will be published.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah felt that the debate had been taken along a wrong course. They were not asked to consider at the present stage the question of Imperial Preference but that of protection for the cotton industry and it would be open for the House later on to accept or reject Pandit Malaviya's amendment which eliminated the principle of Imperial Preference from the Bill. He was gratified to see that all sections of the House were agreed on the need for protection for the cotton industry, and with that before them they should allow the Bill being taken into consideration. The speaker said that he was opposed to Imperial Preference but whether that principle as embodied in the Bill was in the best interests of the country or not would arise at a later stage. Referring to the system of managing agencies. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said that the difficulty lay in the present system of banking under which no mill could get any advance of money unless the application was signed by the managing agent who was held responsible in his personal capacity. He suggested that Sir George Schuster should remedy the defect.

DUMPING OF GOODS.

Proceeding, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said that they not so much objected to competition from Japan as to their dumping goods on the country, and he held that cheaper railway and steamer freights were an indirect way of dumping goods. In conclusion, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah said that the Government did not do the right thing at the right moment. Their giving protection two years after the Tariff Board had reported created suspicion in the minds of the public and it was for Sir George Rainy to explain whether the Bill was in the best interests of India on Lancashire.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi refused to surrender his judgment to the protagonists or opponents of the Bill but proposed to consider the measure with an open mind. Referring to the Finance Member's budget speech, he said that Sir George Schuster told the House that tariff autonomy was a reality and that the Government were putting before the Assembly their considered proposals in the Cotton Protection Bill for the final decision of the House. The speaker hoped that the Finance Member still maintained that position.

Mr. Munshi had not finished his speech when the President adjourned the House till to morrow. —A. P.

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ANGRY MADRAS DOCTORS.

—:o:—

G. M. Council Snubbed.

MADRAS, March 26.

After question time today in the Madras Legislative Council when the demand for the medical department was taken up, Mr. Shiva Rao of Bellary, who was a member of the Provincial Committee cooperating with the Simon Commission, moved a token cut to discuss the "serious situation" created by the action of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in refusing to continue their recognition of Indian Medical degrees and consider the desirability of stopping all recruitment of medical men in Britain for service in the Madras Presidency by this Government till the action of the Committee was withdrawn.

BILL CONTEMPLATED.

The Minister of Public Health, replying, welcomed the opportunity afforded to discuss the question in the Council. He referred to the Conference of Ministers held in Simla to consider the question. The idea was that if the British Medical Council refused to accept Indian degrees, the country should establish an All-India Medical Council. For this purpose it was under contemplation to introduce a bill.

Until then all that the Madras Government could do was to insist on the recognition of the medical degrees of the Madras University by the British Medical Council, and in case they refused to do so the Government would decide what further action should be taken. The motion was carried without division.—A. P.

"A Welcome Decision."

MADRAS, March 26.

The South Indian Medical Union, an organisation of the independent medical profession has adopted a resolution welcoming the decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain as much as it "enables the country to develop medical education in India on lines best suited to Indian conditions without being hampered by the dictates of the General Medical Council of Great Britain" and urging the early establishment of a General Medical Council in India.—A. P.

SHERJHANG PUT BEFORE SESSIONS JUDGE.

—:o:—

Believed To Be Leader Of Ahmedgarh Train Dacoity.

FEROZEPUR, March 25.

Loosly dressed in shirt, pyjamas and slippers with handcuffs on both hands and surrounded by seven armed Police constables, Sherjhang, alleged to be leader of the Ahmedgarh Train Dacoity was produced yesterday at Ferozepur in the court of Mr. L. Munshiram, Additional Sessions Judge. He looked quite cheerful and unconcerned.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST SECRETRY OF STATE DISMISSED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Mr. Justice Buckland to-day dismissed with costs suit by Sushila Bala Dassi, purdanashin Hindu woman, claiming Rs. 10,000 damages from the Secretary of State for publishing her photograph in the East Indian Railway Puja Holiday Guide Book for 1927-28. His Lordship held that picture was not capable of being understood in a libellous sence.—A. P.

ELDERS PASS FINANCE BILL

Tributes To Sir M. Habibullah.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 27.

The Council of State to-day without any amendment passed the Finance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.—

The Council of State assembled this morning to discuss the Finance Bill.

Major General Megawe and Mr. Upton were sworn in.

Sir Arthur McWatters then moved consideration of the Finance Bill.. After explaining the various provisions of the Bill he appealed to the Council to pass the measure as adopted by the Assembly. He said that difficult times were ahead everywhere and they in India should shape themselves to it in the future.

Lala Ramsarandas opening discussion felt that the Government had underestimated their income. He urged that proposals for enhanced income-tax and super-tax and silver duty should be withdrawn.

INOPPORTUNE.

Mr. T. Lakshminarain felt that time was inopportune for imposing extra taxation and while welcoming extra duties on piecegoods and sugar he said he had a mandate from his constituency to oppose extra income-tax and super-tax.

JUSTIFIES MORE TAX.

Sir Jehangir Coyaji justified the wisdom of the extra taxation not only to meet the deficit but also in order to explore fresh sources of revenues. Alluding to silver duty the speaker held that Government policy had been misunderstood.

DISILLUSIONED.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhai charged Government with going back on Sir Basil Blackett's promise in 1922 that taxation would not be enhanced but would be reduced. The justification for extra taxation lay in the reforms, and they did not know what extra expenditure Simon Commission's report would bring for them. Further, in the interest of the country Government should have a safe margin between income and expenditure. Referring to the proposals for fresh taxation Sir Maneckji Dadabhai said he was opposed to all export duties which were detrimental to the interests of an agricultural country like India. The speaker also felt that a small cess would have helped the sugar industry.

OPPOSING AND SUPPORTING.

Sir Manekji Dadabhai vehemently opposed enhancement of incometax rates and maintained that the policy of Government would fritter away the savings of the country. As regards silver duty he said he would bring in a resolution to discuss the whole question and though he was glad Government regarded silver as commodity he doubted whether the duty would be ultimately in the interests of the country. In conclusion Sir Maneckji Dadabhai said although he was opposed to the Bill he had no alternative but to support it.

WHY SHOULD WE LIVE AT ALL.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer rereferred to Sarda Act and said he did not know why he should live under a Government who did not respect the sanctity of their religion.

Sir A. C. McWatters winding up the debate said he was glad that none opposed consideration of the Bill. Referring to the remarks of Lala Ramsarandas the Financial Secretary said their estimates were the safest. Sir A. C. McWatters informed Sir Maneckji Dadabhai that time had considerably changed since 1922 and regretted that the hopes entertained by Sir Basil Blackett had not been realised.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

The Council allowed the Bill to be taken into consideration and rejected two amendments by Mr. Surput Singh for abolition of salt duty and for removal of import duty on salt.

Speaking on the excise duty on kerosene Mr. Harper felt dissatisfied at the fact that twenty-five years old policy had been altered without assigning any reason for it. The budget proposals, he said, put premium on inefficiency and gave protection to cotton industry while they withdrew what little protection there was for oil. The result of the change would be that the consumer would have to pay higher prices. He asked Government not to try the patience of the oil industry for they on their part would either change policy of producing cheap yelllow oil or give up producing oil altogether.

The Council rose for lunch.—

COUNCIL REJECTS

Mr. Woodhead, replying on behalf of the Government made it clear at the outset that the Government had no animosity towards any oil company and the present attempt at readjustment beween excise and import duties was a purely revenue measure to keep down prices. Mr. Woodhead said that the Government under the law had sufficient powers to assist small companies if there was any need for it and as for referring the case to the Tariff Board, it rested with small companies to make out a case for it. So far the case had not been made out that the proposed tariff charge would hit small companies.

The Council then passed all clauses of the Bill, and after rejecting the amendment propopsed by Mr. Ramsarandas and Mr. Surput Singh for a half anna cover and quarter anna post card adopted schedules one and two.

The Council also rejected the amendment proppopsed by Mr. Surput Singh to exempt undivided Hindu families from paying incometax on incomes below Rs. 3,000.—A. P.

THIRD READING PASSED.

Sir Arthur McWatters then moved the third reading of the Bill.

Sir Arthur Froom reiterated the warning that the Government should ake a lesson from the United Kingdom, where incometax had adversely affected the industry and resulted in unemployment. He also reminded the Government of the "promise" of Sir Basil Blackett to abolish the tax on companies, and said that that particular form of tax was not on individuals but on the expansion and development of enterprise. He urged that the tax should be abolished at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Surput Singh opposed the passing of the Bill.

The Council, however, passed the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

TRIBUTES TO HABIBULLAH.

Before adjourning the Council Sir Henry Moncriff Smith, the President of the Council paid a glowing tribute to Sir M. Habibullah, the leader of the House, who, he said might not be present when they met next. The President said that during the last five years, there had been the closest co-operation between the Chair and the Leader of the House and perfect harmony among all sections of the Council.

After some other members had spoken Sir Mahomed Habibullah thanking the Council and the President said that he knew one truth, that the success of he Leader ddepended upon the kind of team he had, and it was very fortunate that he had always had leagues.

In his forty years of public life, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said, he had found nothing but goodness from all sections of the people irrespective of caste, colour and creed. It was that goodness which had carried him through his life successfully and brought him to where he was to-day. He said that he would carry with him the cherished treasure of the goodwill of each and all "and if at any future time my services and my knowledge and experience are needed by the motherland she would not find me shrinking from duty." In conclusion Sir Mahomed urged his country to take full advantage of the offer of the Round Table Conference.

The Council adjourned till April 1st, but the President announced that the members should be prepared to be called earlier in case of need.—A. P.

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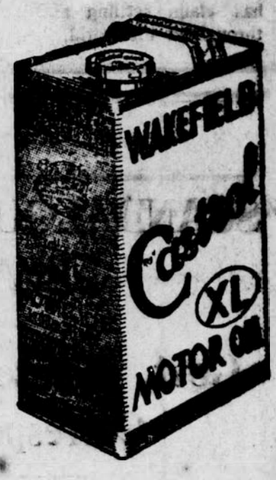

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BENGAL EDUCATION DEPT. CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Council On Students' Strikes.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The policy of the government towards higher education generally and the tactlessness and unsympathetic attitude of Mr. Stapleton, the Director of Public Instruction resulting in the recent strike in the Presidency, Krishnagar and Bethune Colleges was severely criticised by Mr. Syamprasad, Mukherji, he representative of the Calcutta University and several other members at the resumed sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon on a cut motion by Sir Niratan Sirkar. Mr. Wordsworth, ex-principal of the Presidency College, also joined in the criticism and said the situation was aggravated by undue unnecessary interference by the Director of Public Instruction in small details of college life. The cut however was defeated, 42 voting for and 45 against it.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

LINSEED

London, March 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, Apl|May Sellers £18:10:0

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, May|June Sellers £18:11:3

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton Mar|Apl Sellers. £17:11:3

Linseed, Bombay, (London ton, £19:5:0 Mar|Apl. Sellers £19:5:6.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, March 26.

Rozari Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, March-April Sellers 36/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, March-April Sellers 36.

Wheat, Sputh Australian, Parcels Afloat paid 39.

Wheat, Choice Wheat Karachi, Parcels May|June Nominal 40.

KAKORI HUNGER STRIKERS

—:o:—

Artificially Fed.

LUCKNOW, March 26.

Replying to questions in the U. P. Legislative Council, the Nawab of Chattari, the Home Member, stated that three Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoners, R. K. Sinha, M. N. Gupta and S. N. Bakshi who were confined in Bareilly Central Prison, went on hunger-strike on the 8th February.

The hunger-strike was still continuing, but the prisoners have been artificially fed and their health at present was fairly good. When admitted to the Bareilly Central Jail, R. K. Sinha weighed 140 lbs, M. N. Gupta 149 and S. N. Bakshi 125 lbs. Their present weights were 114 lbs., 116 lbs. and 101 lbs. respectively.

The prisoners made various demands for special treatment on the ground that they were political prisoners. They were allowed to read magazines, but the privilege was withdrawn when they went on hunger-strike.

GOVT CONSIDERING.

The Government were considering the question of the class to which they should be allotted under the new rules. Superintendent of Jails had been asked to report what prisoners were eligible for admission to classes A and B. When all replies were received the Government would pass orders.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

A string of supplementary questions followed. Mr. Chintamani asked: Will the Home Member kindly keep himself informed of the state of health of these prisoners, so that remedial action, if necessary, may be taken in good time?

The Nawab of Chattari replying stated that he had received information only yesterday that their condition was satisfactory. Asked further if it was a fact that one of the prisoners was paralysed owing to the hunger-strike, the Home Member said that he had no information on the matter.—A.P.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton Apl|May Sellers £19:10:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton, Mar|Apl. Sellers £15:7:6.

Rapesseed, Poria, (Hull Continent), ton March-April Sellers £15:7:6.

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"SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS."

Govt. Refuse To Publish Correspondence.

M.L.A.'S CONDEMN IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Tariff Bill was taken into consideration, without division. Sir George Rainy in his speech lasting an hour declared that fiscal autonomy convention operated only when the Government of India and the Legislature were in agreement. When this agreement was not possible Government was responsible to the Secretary of State and could not accept the vote of the House against Government's own judgment.—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer was cheered when he took the oath of office in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

Discussion of the Tariff Bill was resumed by Mr. Jehangir Munshi. Continuing his speech he said that while Sir George Rainy's attitude over the oil duties had created a great impression on the speaker's mind, he could not understand how the same Commerce Member could be party to a scheme of British preference if his judgment was unfettered. The European group pleaded for the European interests, and Mr. Moore, merely because Burma Oil interests had had special advantage for 25 years, wanted that advantage to be extended for another 25 years.

Mr. Moore protested that he had spoken of the interests of consumer and not of European companies. The consumer had benefited for 25 years.

Mr. Munshi: Has not the consumers' benefit been also the Burma Oil Company's benefit?

Mr. Moore maintained that the European group in the Assembly had by speech and vote always identified itself with the best interests of the country. 'Nationalists' ironical cheers).

Mr. Munshi: Then members of the Opposite benches are lunatics and opposed to the consumers' interests. (Laughter).

Mr. Neogy: My Hon. friend is connected with a paper which calls itself "The Friend of India."

"DAMNING POSITION."

Mr. Munshi concluding said that Government placed the House in a damning position. He asked the Nationalists who believed in the political field in the principle: "Get what you can and fight for more" to apply the same theory to the economic field and accept the scheme.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya said they were at the parting of the ways. Mahatma Gandhi had already started civil disobedience movement which many of them would sooner or later join. If India did not get freedom as an equal partner of the Empire she would have to work out her own destiny and promote Asiatic Federation. If the measure was forced on the country they would accept the challenge and organise the country for boycott of British goods.

"NOT ASHAMED."

Sir Abdul Qayum said Government had every justification for introducing the Bill and helping both Bombay and Lancashire which were experiencing trouble at the hands of Japan who wished to capture their market. He was not ashamed of the doctrine of preference if something would be gained thereby.

IMPARTIAL DISCUSSION IMPOSSIBLE.

Mushir Hussain Kidwai said that Government attitude had made it impossible to have any impartial discussion. An improvement in the Bill was possible but Government would have none of it. Some way must be found out of the constitutional crisis before the House gave any verdict on the Bill.

"IMPERIAL EXTORTION."

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava opposed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. After dwelling on the economic aspects of the Bill, with special reference to Imperial Preference, Pandit Bhargava declared that the constitutional difficulty pointed out by Mushir Hussein Kidwai was very real. The Government action amounted to Imperial extortion. There was in the situation every element of extortion. On the one hand Mr. Benn said that there was Dominion Status in action, while on the other, the Government denied autonomy.

SIR G. REPLIES.

Assembly re-assembling after lunch, Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, replied to the debate on the motion that the Cotton Tariff Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir George pointed out that the debate had taken place for four and half days continuously and it would be impossible to reply at the same length. Largely the speakers had been answered by one another.

He would now deal with some important aspects. Dealing with the contention of Dewan Chamanlal that case had not been made out for protection to the Bombay Textile industry, Sir George contended that an urgent necessity for protection had been established. As regards the charge of profiteering, Sir George said that it could not be laid on the shoulders of a particular industry. As regards the charge that if the industry was re-organised, there would be no necessity for protection. Sir George Rainy said that because the Government believed that re-organisation was essential to the stability of Bombay Textile industry that the Government were proposing protection, so that behind the shelter thus offered, the Bombay industry might re-organise itself.

CONSUMERS INTERESTS PROTECTED!

Sir George Rainy also maintained that in formulating the proposals, due regard had been paid to the interests of consumers with a view to minimise the burden of the consumer consistent with the policy of discriminative protection.

Proceeding Sir George Rainy replied at length to Mr. Birla's contention that protection offered was inadequate. Sir George declared that Mr. Birla over-rated the potential capacity of Indian Mills. Continuing Sir George Rainy declared that he had not the least doubt that imports would be substantially reduced.

Mr. Aney: Has this been taken into consideration in estimating revenue from these duties.

DON'T CREDIT US WITH STUPIDITY.

Sir George Rainy: I am only referring to what I consider to be inevitable result of these proposals. While time alone could indicate, which view was right, he was certain, that imports from Lancashire would decline as substantially as import from any country would. If the Government were intending to benefit Lancashire why should they propose to raise duty at all. It may be justifiable to accuse the Government of Machiavellian subtlety. But then why credit them with immense stupidity.

SIR GEORGE'S CONFESSION.

Dealing with the charge that the Government were asking the House to accept Imperial Preference, Sir George Rainy said that the position was that the Government were not asking the House to Imperial Preference as a principle, although that the House was asked to agree to Preferential duties in the case of United Kingdom which was writ large on the face of the Bill.

Continuing Sir George Rainy dwelt at length on the question of Tariff autonomy. Citing relevant passages for the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Sir George said what the Joint Parliamentary Committee desired to achieve was to place the Government of India in a position to carry out legislation necessary to give effect to any negotiations that might take place between it and the Dominions at the Imperial Conference. With this end in view, the Committee desired that the intervention of the Secretary of State should cease in all cases in which the Government of India and the Legislature were in agreement. In the Dominion as well as in Britain, the right to initiate taxation proposals was the prerogative of the Government. The position was the same in India. Then as regards agreement between the Legislature and the Government of India the Parliamentary Committee did not consider that aspect of the question. They only enunciated the circumstances under which the Secretary of State shall cease to exercise control. It, therefore, meant.

Dr. Gour here asked: "What is

(Continued on page 7.)

MATAR AND MEHMEDABAD TALUKAS.

"Economic Condition Unsatisfactory," Admit Government.

MR. BHAT ON SPECIAL DUTY TO MAKE ENQUIRY.

The Director of Information writes:—

The agricultural situation of the Matar and the Mehmedabad talukas of the Kaira District has for some time been under the serious consideration of the Government of Bombay. The economic condition of both talukas appears to be unsatisfactory, and it is possible that they may no longer be capable of bearing the existing assessment without a strain on the cultivators. Government therefore propose to institute an enquiry as to whether the current settlement rates which have been levied in these talukas since the year 1918-19 and have been guaranteed for a period of 30 years are suitable in the conditions now prevailing. They have selected Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Thana, to make the enquiry and to submit recommendations. Mr. Bhat will be placed on special duty for the purpose in the autumn of this year.

PACT WITHIN PACT.

—:o:—

BRIAND—HENDERSON DISCUSSIONS

For Mediterranean Only.

LONDON, March 27.

Mr. Briand visited Mr. Henderson this morning. It is understood he expounded the French idea of mutual guarantee pact regarding Mediterranean, as it is very likkely to lead to reduction of French and other navies. It is authoritatively stated that the attitude of both British and Americans is unchanged and the present task of the Conference is to find formula which will represent middle course between purely consultative pact and pact containing military gurantees.

Discussions are now proceeding on the basis of arranging a pact within a pact, on purely concerned with the Mediterranean signed by Britain, France and Italy, and other larger and more general to which five powers will subscribe. —Reuter.

PERPLEXING POLISH POLITICS.

—:o:—

PILSUDSKI TROUBLING AGAIN.

But His Brother Forms Cabinet.

LONDON, March 27.

Warshaw, Marshal Pilsudski is again troubling politics. He offered to participate in the Cabinet which his partisan, Professor Szymanski, (better known as a oculist than politician) is attempting to form on condition that Mr. Deputes firstly, should not interfere with the composition of Government or its conduct of affairs secondly should not interfere with the budget, thirdly should rescind the law prohibiting the Government from opening supplementary credits without parliamentary consent, and fourthly the Diet should not be convened at least for six months. Party leaders refused to accept his terms and Syzmanski has abandoned Cabinet making. Government has resigned following vote of censure.

(Later). Marshall Pilsudski's brother, Jean, is forming Cabinet. —Reuter.

INDIAN ARTISTS IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Her Majesty's Interest In Them.

LONDON, March 26.

Her Majesty the Queen who visited the Royal College of Art at South Kensington greatly admired the work of four Indian artists who are undergoing training there preparatory to their deputation to decorate India House. Her Majesty expressed her preference for Oriental Art uninfluenced by West and also expressed a desire to see the result of the decorations by the Indian artists.

Subsequently Her Majesty also purchased a water colour painting by the artist, Mr. Vera. It is stated that the possibility of His Majesty performing the opening ceremony of India House in June or July is under consideration.—Free Press Beam Service.

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth In Meerut Tells.

—:o:—

MEERUT, March 26.

Intensive propaganda against foreign cloth in Nauchandi Fair by male and female volunteers has nearly stopped the sale of it there. The propaganda work is going on peacefully and effectively. The volunteers' success has caused great anxiety among the shop-keepers. This has enhanced the reputation and influence of the Town Congress Committee.—Free Press.

NO BIRTH CONTROL IN MADRAS.

—:o:—

ONLY SELF-RESTRAINT.

MADRAS, March 27.

Establishment of birth control clinics were advocated by several speakers in the Madras Legislative Council during the debate on the token cut in the demand for Public Health Department.

The Minister for Public Health replying referred to differences of opinion among medical authorities on the subject and said that the best methods of birth control was self-restraint.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.—A. P.

MECHUA BAZAR BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Charges Framed Against Accused.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Charges under different sections of the Explosives Act and Section 120-B., (Criminal Conspiracy), were framed against 23 accused in the Mechua Bazar bomb find case by the Special Tribunal at Alipore this morning.

Anantadas was discharged for want of adequate evidence. The prosecution case is likely to be closed early next week.—Free Press.

BARDOLI AND CHORASI TALUKAS

—:o:—

Govt. Admit Excessive Tax.

AND PROMISE RE-EXAMINATION.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Special Committee of Enquiry which reported on the revision settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas of Surat District made certain recommendations in paragraphs 125, 126, 127, 132, 140 and 143 of their report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. These recommendations have been receiving the attention of Government who have now passed specific orders on them.

GOVERNMENT AWAKENS.

The Committee noticed that certain lands in the village of Supa of the Bardoli taluka which were formerly classed as garden but have subsequently been reclassed as dry-crop, continued to bear rates of assessment approximating to those of garden lands and that inspection of such lands did not reveal any reason for this high classification. They therefore recommended that the classification of the village should be thoroughly overhauled. This recommendation has been sanctioned by Government who have directed that the classification value of all land formerly classed as garden which is now classed as dry-crop should be examined, and in addition a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. The necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village will be judged from the results of this test.

GARDEN LANDS.

In proposing the reduction of the present rates for garden lands in the Bardoli taluka the Committee stipulated that these lands, which are not numerous, should be carefully examined with a view to the exclusion of those which were not rightly classed as garden and also recommended that any reclassification in the case of such lands should be done in such a manner as to avoid the results noticed in the case of Supa village, mentioned above. These recommendations have also been sanctioned. The re-examination will be complete in the Bardoli taluka and reclassification will be made in cases where it appears "prima facie" that the existing classification is erroneous.

MISTAKEN AGAIN.

The Committee noticed cases in the Chorasi taluka in which what was clearly dry-crop land had been wrongly classed as garden. Instances have been quoted in the Kapletha and Kumbharia villages of that taluka and the Committee remarked that the only remedy in such cases was reclassification, which they hoped would be undertaken in due course. This recommendation has been sanctioned. The garden land, including "bhatha," in the villages mentioned is required to be re-examined and reclassification done where "prima facie" reason is found to exist. Similar examination will be made in the case of any other lands of the Chorasi taluka in regard to which applications are received from the occupants.

In carrying out all the tests above directed Government have ordered that the aim of the officers concerned should be to see not only whether the ccassification is in accordance with the classification rules, but whether these rules require alteration because the results they produce are inequitable. The Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, has been directed to give his special attention to this point, and the Collector of Surat has been requested also to investigate it.

Wadhwan Camp, March 27.—The All-India Spinners' Association at its last meeting held in Ahmedabad under the presidency of Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj decided to open Khadi Bhandar at Wadhwan Camp with an investment of Rs. 5,000.—A. P.

Mahatma's Sacrifice In National Struggle.

SONS AND GRANDSON JOIN IN FRAY.

PROSPECTS OF SATYAGRAH CAMPAIGN

SURAT, Mar. 26.

After surveying things at first hand in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat Districts, the representative of the Free Press of India is in a position to state that response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for civil disobedience is going to be phenomenal in these Districts. In all the places visited by him in these Districts, he was much impressed by the tremendous activity going on all over these places. Almost every morning and evening meetings are held which are well attended. Workers are vying with one another to bring a larger number of enrolments of voluntees. It may be stated that in pursuance of Gandhiji's injunction that not the slightest pressure is to be brought on Patels to resign, the workers only impress upon them the need and the value of resignation and how it will help both of them as well as the national cause. No threat of social estracism is held out to them. But the Patels themselves have been so moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest and conviction and Mahatmaji's call to action that their resignations are literally spontaneous. As for Enrolment Committees they are besieged by prospective soldiers waiting for instruction. Almost every house is giving at least one volunteer, and some are giving more than one.

MAHATMA'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

In this connection it will be of interest to note that Mahatma Gandhi beats all records by giving all the adult members of his family as Satyagrahi volunteers. In his first batch is Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Editor of "Indian Opinion," who came from Africa for a little rest, but finding the call for Nationalist campaign irresistible he has joined the first batch of Satyagrahis. Mr. Harilal Gandhi's son, Mr. Kantilal and Mr. Ramdas Gandhi are getting ready to join the fight. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi who has been working as the General Manager of Bardoli Ashram was found handing over charge of the Ashram to his successor in order to be ready to join the first batch of volunteers from that Taluka.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi who is in Delhi Jamia Millia will, it is understood, bring a batch of Muslim Satyagrahis with him. Mr. Harilal Gandhi alone is left out yet, but his brother is certain that he will plunge into the matter when it becomes thick.

NAVSARI THROBS WITH LIFE.

Dandi, the battlefield is so near Navsari that the latter place is full of life. In fact the headquarters of the Jalalpore Taluka are fixed just near the station and Dr. Khandubhai is extraordinarily active. The people of Navsari, which is Gaekwar's territory, feel as much drawn into this struggle as the people of British India.

There was considerable difficulty in securing a bungalow at Dandi for Mahatma Gandhi to stay, but ultimately all the obstacles were overcome.

The actual plans of mass action are not yet settled, possibly because they necessarily depend upon what action Government propose to take. For instance if Gandhiji and party are arrested other batches will follow them and offer for arrests. If, as is apprehended, they will be left free to manufacture salt, they will not be allowed to go beyond the cordon of Police or other boundaries that Government might fix upon, then batches will proceed to different spots, thus enlarging the sphere of activity. At any rate it seems agreed that batches of fifty should proceed from Jalalpore and Bardoli talukas who mean to take part in the campaign at Dandi, and other talukas are finding suitable places in their respective limits.

VIDYAPITH'S ACTIVITIES.

The students and professors of the Gujarat Vidyapith are taking an active interest. Almost the whole of Vidyapith is disbanded. Mr. Kalelkar is the moving string from Ahmedabad and when he gives orders, batches will move from village to village doing propaganda work some are already settled at Dandi ready for any emergency.

MUSLIMS & PARSIS JOIN.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai works in Surat District, Dr. Chandulal in Broach, Mr. D. Gopaldas in Kaira and Dr. Hariprasad in Ahmedabad districts, Dr. Sumant Mehta has placed himself at the disposal of the Surat District. Besides the Muslims (who are already in the first batch and in the Vidyapith batches) there a few Parsis also taking keen interest in the Satyagraha activities in Gujarat. There is Kurshedbai Naoroji, coaching women Stayagrahis at Sabarmati. Miss Mithuben Petit is in charge of the Surat Ashram and is working incessantly in the villages with Mr. Behram Meta to help her.—Free Press.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND CONGRATULATE CHAWLA & ENGINEER.

INDIANS' CAPABILITY PROVED BY THESE AIRMEN.

LONDON, March 26.

An Indian students' gathering under the auspices of the National Union of Indian Students' congratulated Mr. Chawla and Mr. Engineer. Speeches expressed gratification of the Indian community at their success.

Mr. Krishna Menon declared that the airmen had made an important contribution towards putting India on the map.

Mr. Andrew Dube of the Servants of India Society said that the airmen had proved that what Indians could do in ancient days they were capable of now if young men were given an opportunity.

Mr. Chawla expressed his gratitude for the wonderful reception from British and Indians alike. He modestly disclaimed special credit asserting that there were many pilots in India capable of the same flight.

Mr. Engineer who described himself as a beginner in aviation paid tribute to the skill of Mr. Chawla mentioning especially the journey from Homs to Malta which was flown in a heavy gale.

MR. CHAWLA HONOURED.

Mr. Chawla has been made honorary member of the Air League.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIR HEROES DINED.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 27.

High Commissioner for India is giving luncheon to-day to Mr. Chawla and Engineer at Waldorf Hotel. Guests include Benn, Lord Thomson, Sir Sefton Brancker, Dr. Paranjpye, Thomas Quayle, S. N. Gupta and Mather.—Reuter.

Egyptian Delegation Reaches London.

LONDON, March 26.

The Egyptian Delegation headed by Nahas Pasha arrived in London to-day.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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